THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.—No. 32. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

HELMBOLD'S "HIGHLY CONCENTRATED" COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

A positive and specific remedy for diseases of the BLADDER, KIDNEYS OR VELAND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS. This medicine increases the powers of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the matter of calcareous deposit ions and all unnatural enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for men, women, and children.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

For weakness attended with the following symptoms:—

Lassitude on Exertion,	Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of Disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Pustules,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin,	Eruptions of the Face,
Universal Lassitude	Pallid Countenance.

The even symptoms if allowed to go on (which this Medicine invariably removes) soon follow—

FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS, ETC.,

in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say they are not frequently followed by those dreadful diseases."

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the insane asylums and the melancholy deaths by consumption bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

The Constitution, once affected by organic weakness, requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

In affections peculiar to Females the EXTRACT BUCHU is unequalled by any other remedy, and for all complaints incident to the sex (or in the decline or change of life) see symptoms above. No family should be without it.

Take no Balsam, Mercury or unpleasant medicine for unpleasant and dangerous diseases

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

AND

IMPROVED ROSE WASH,

Cures these diseases in all their stages at little expense, little or no change of diet, no inconvenience and NO EXPOSURE.

USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

For all affections and diseases of these organs whether EXISTING IN MALE OR FEMALE

From whatever cause originating, and no matter how long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT DIURETIC, and it is certain to have the desired effect in all diseases for which it is recommended.

BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!

HELMBOLD'S

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,

For purifying the Blood and removing all cutaneous constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, and Head Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all scaly Eruptions of the Skin.

AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

Two tablespoonfuls of the Extract of Sarsaparilla added to a pint of water is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made.

HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH,

An excellent Lotion used in connection with the EXTRACTS BUCHU and SARSAPARILLA in such diseases as recommended. Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the medicines. Also, explicit directions for use, with hundreds of thousands of living witnesses, and upwards of 30,000 unsolicited certificates and recommendatory letters, many of which are from the highest sources, including eminent Physicians, Clergymen, Statesmen etc. The Proprietor has never resorted to their publication in the newspapers; he does not do this from the fact that his articles rank as Standard Preparations, and do not need to be propped up by certificates.

The science of Medicine, like the Doric column, stands simple, pure majestic having Fact for its basis, Induction for its pillar, and Truth alone for its Capital.

My Extract Sarsaparilla is a Blood Purifier; my Extract Buchu is a Diuretic, and will act as such in all cases.

Both are prepared on purely scientific principles—in vacuo—and are the most active of either that can be made. A ready and conclusive test will be a comparison of their properties with those set forth in the following works:—

See Dispensatory of the United States.

See Professor DEWEES' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the celebrated Dr PHYSIC, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM MCDOWELL, a celebrated Physician and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the Transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico Chirurgical Review, published by BENJAMIN RAVENEL, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of late standard works on Medicine.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Address letters for information in confidence, to

H. T. HELMBOLD, CHEMIST.

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS:

HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,

No. 594 BROADWAY, New York;

OR TO

HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,

No. 104 South TENTH Street Philadelphia.

Beware of Counterfeits. Ask for "Helmbold's" Take no other!

THE NEW ORLEANS RIOT.

A Graphic Account of the Affair.

REPORT OF AN EYE-WITNESS.

Horrible Scenes of Butchery.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S DESPATCHES.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

WASHINGTON, August 7.—The editor of the New York *Tribune*, after quoting a paragraph severally from the Washington correspondence of the *Times*, *Herald*, and *World*, relative to the communication from General Sheridan, says:—"It is evident from these despatches that there has been an attempt to destroy the character of General Sheridan by virtually representing him as an accomplice of Mayor Monroe." The *Tribune* editor also challenges the authenticity of the despatch from General Sheridan of August 1, which I telegraphed you on Thursday night last, and pronounces "it to be either forged or garbled." A reference to the despatch of General Sheridan himself, published in last Friday's *Times*, and to my statements as to the character of subsequent despatches from General Sheridan, will prove the utter falsity of the charge, so far as the *Times* correspondent is concerned, that there has been an attempt to destroy the character of General Sheridan.

If General Sheridan's character is destroyed by showing that he is an accomplice of Mayor Monroe, your correspondent has had no hand in this destruction of character, for everything I have sent you proves clearly that so far from General Sheridan being an accomplice of Monroe, he regards the Mayor of New Orleans as a very bad man, and in each of his despatches recommends his removal from office. With regard to the authenticity of the despatch from General Sheridan, of August the 1st, published in the *Times* on Friday, I have but to say that it was copied from the original sent by General Sheridan to General Grant, and that it is the exact language used by General Sheridan. All the despatches of General Sheridan will be published in a few days.

Sheridan made an example of a rowdy who attacked a peaceable negro to-day.

The Dostie funeral this afternoon was orderly and passed off quietly.

In a telegram to-day, he says the statement that Sheridan has received a request to revoke martial law is false.

Captain Butts, a Bureau officer in Winn parish, was assassinated a few days ago.—*N. Y. Times.*

Action of the Military Authorities—All Persons Forbidden to Sell Arms.

NEW ORLEANS, August 7, 7 P. M.—The excitement regarding the threatened negro insurrection which has prevailed in this city for two days past has subsided, and all is now quiet. An order has been issued by Major-General Kautz, forbidding the sale of arms and ammunition to any one. This *dictum* of the military authorities leaves the whites at the mercy of the negroes, the latter being well supplied with arms and ammunition. Martial law still continues.—*New York Daily News.*

Mutilation of General Sheridan's Despatches.

WASHINGTON, August 7.—The editorial in this morning's *Tribune* in reference to the despatch of General Sheridan, printed in the *Times*, created quite a sensation in Washington. It is universally admitted that certain liberties had been taken with Sheridan's despatch, and that the copy printed was not that sent by the Commander of the Department of the Gulf. Many of the friends of the Administration, some of them high in power, insist that the only way to place the President right is to print the despatches.

General Grant is in a peculiarly embarrassing position, as the despatch was addressed to him, and some of his friends say he is striving to have the original published. Up to a late hour no decision had been made. I have yet found no one to verify the authenticity of the *Times'* despatch, and the general impression is that it was not correct, and that the charges of the *Tribune* have a good deal of foundation.

The Display of Rebel Flags.

WASHINGTON, August 7.—The following special despatch, dated 5 o'clock, is received to-night at 10½. The fact of a Rebel flag having been displayed on the day of the riot, I am told, is generally admitted by citizens who were on the streets in New Orleans on that fatal day.

NEW ORLEANS, August 7.—My statement in reference to the Confederate flags will be sworn to by the party who witnessed it, before the Military Commission. Large sums of money have been offered by interested parties to control the reports from this city. Incontrovertible evidence of this fact can be had if necessary. The sworn testimony of trustworthy gentlemen now on record before the Military Commission will show that my reports, instead of being exaggerated, fall far short of the facts.

Atrocities of the Massacre—Its Effect on the City.

WASHINGTON, August 7.—A gentleman arrived to-night from New Orleans, represents that Dr. Dostie, after he was shot and unconscious, was terribly mutilated and not recognizable; that Governor Hahn stated that, while being hauled to the prison, he was treated brutally by the driver and the crowd that followed. At the Station House sixty men were crowded into a cell that was only intended for nine. Of the number brought in all were badly beaten or stabbed. He estimates that there were nearly 10,000 loyal radicals in Louisiana, perhaps half of them deeming it inexpedient for the Convention to meet.

John T. Monroe was pardoned by the President about the 1st of May last. Had his pardon been delayed a day or two, such representations would have been made as possibly might have prevented it. The effect upon the morals of New Orleans was the worst. It gave the impression that no man could be so bad as to go out of the pale of Presidential mercy. Thuggery resumed its sway, and Mayor Monroe surrounded himself at once with a police force composed of that governing class who had been summarily dispersed when General Butler came. Had Sheridan been in the city at the time of the riot Mayor Monroe would have been arrested and the bloodshed avoided. The exodus from the South of Union and Northern families in anticipation of similar scenes elsewhere is affecting business.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Graphic Account of the Riot by an Eye-Witness—Horrible Scenes During the Massacre, Etc.

Special Correspondence N. Y. Times, Conservative.

NEW ORLEANS, July 31.— * * * The mob and police filled the sidewalk and the stairway of the building. Shots were fired through the windows from both in and outside, and bricks, paving stones, clubs, and other missiles were thrown from both directions. A gentleman named Fox came down stairs and was arrested, but on stating that he was merely a spectator was released, and walked across the street, where he shielded himself on a door-step. From his position he could see inside the building which he had just left, and he states that only one person after him came out without being killed or badly wounded as they came down stairs by the police and the mob of rioters accompanying them. Governor Hahn, who is lame and walks with a crutch, was met on the stairs as he came down, and escorted out to the curbstone by two policemen. On reaching the sidewalk he was surrounded by about twenty persons, who beat him on the back of the head with clubs, and he received a severe stab in the back, also a pistol shot from behind. It is probable that this shot was fired by a policeman. On reaching Canal street he was placed in a carriage, and under the charge of the Chief of Police was taken safely to the lock-up. He owes his life to the Chief and his squad, as they prevented him from being lynched. Fish, Henderson, Shaw, and other members were treated likewise. On reaching the foot of the stairs they were beaten by the police and the mob, and after being rendered insensible were dragged off to jail. An attempt to lynch Fisk was made on Canal street, but the police in charge of him prevented it, although they nearly killed him themselves by beating him with the butts of their pistols. But few freedmen were arrested coming out of the building, as they were nearly all shot dead at sight. The Rev. Mr. Horton, a clergyman from New Hampshire, now in charge of a church in this city, officiated as chaplain of the Convention. I heard his prayer at the opening, in which he asked fervently that the lives of the members might be spared, and thanked God that peace had been declared in Europe, praying for the same blessing in this country. In a habit peculiarly ministerial, one which distinctly marked him as a clergyman, he came down stairs with a white handkerchief on his cane, intending to surrender himself peaceably. He was met, knocked down, trampled upon, kicked and beaten nearly to death, while begging for mercy. The police and their rioting friends were his assailants. Dr. Dostie, intending to surrender himself, also came down. He was shot, stabbed, and treated in the same manner as Horton, although he implored the ruffians to take him prisoner and spare his life. It is probable that both Horton and Dostie will die. These details suffice to show how the arrests were made. R. King Cutler and Judge R. K. Howell escaped without much injury, and chancing to fall into the hands of humane policemen, were conveyed to prison almost uninjured.

On Common, Baronne, Dryades, St. Charles, Rampart, and Carondelet streets freedmen were murdered by the police and the mob in cold blood. Standing in the door of the telegraph office on Carondelet street, I saw about two hundred men chasing one negro along the sidewalk. Six policemen were nearest to him, and in advance of his pursuers. They emptied their revolvers into his back, and finally another one, when he was near enough to his victim to lay his hand on his shoulder, shot him in the head, and he fell dead into an alley. Another freedman trying to escape from the Institute was climbing over a fence, when I saw him fall from a policeman's shot. As he struck the ground at least a dozen police and rioters surrounded him and fired their pistols into his head and breast, at the same time pounding him with clubs and canes. The blood flowed from wounds in his scalp, covering his entire face; but they continued their brutal assault until he breathed his last, although he several times raised his feeble and wounded arms to gesticulate for the mercy his tongue could not ask for. I saw a white man draw a stiletto and strike it into the heart of a dying negro on Common street. The blood spirted out in great red jets, staining the murderer's clothing, face, and hands. He got up, and displayed the gory marks as though they were proud emblems of a praiseworthy deed. These and other incidents which I saw, suffice to show you how the freedmen were treated in a majority of cases. It is due to justice, however, to say that some of the policemen treated even the freedmen with moderation, and rescued them from death at the hands of the mob.

The police behaved, as a general rule, with extraordinary bravery and extraordinary cruelty. Probably fifty of them were wounded, several mortally. They were nearly all doubly armed, and used their arms with great effect and indiscriminate execution. As I have before remarked, some of them did their duty in protecting their prisoners, and all the prisoners who are now alive owe their lives to this fact. The mob would have lynched every white man in the building, and brutally murdered every black man, had it not been for a few gallant and chivalric policemen. From what I have already said, however, you must know that some of the force were the worst rioters present. A gentleman of my acquaintance spoke to one of them in the act of killing a freedman, asking him, "Why don't you arrest him? Don't kill him." The reply was, "Shut your mouth, you nigger-loving ——, or I'll kill you." The force seems to be a mixture of cowardly brutes and respectable men. The few officers that I have conversed with since the riot do not pretend to deny what I have here stated about them, and I am willing to affirm that I have told nothing but the truth.

The police impressed the baggage-wagons of an express firm in the city to carry off the dead; one load, consisting of eight or ten bodies, had two living men at the bottom. They were wounded, and perhaps would have died; but they had life enough left in them to struggle for air. An eye-witness, whose name I can furnish, says that a policeman mounted the cart, and shoving his revolver down between the bodies on top, killed the poor fellows, with one shot for each. The fiendish thirst for blood which seemed to possess some of the rioters was too brutal for even the imagination of a savage.

Their eyes gleamed with it and rolled in their sockets; their tongues protruded from their mouths, parched and shrivelled almost, and their voices grew husky from demoniac yells. I have no doubt but that some of the policemen and rioting whites were wounded by members of their own party, as some of them seemed possessed with a desire to shoot at human beings regardless of caste, color, or sex. No females were hurt that I know of. Houses were pillaged, but the outrages were mostly confined to the immediate vicinity of the Institute. One man in a livery stable deliberately took up a rifle, and killed a negro who ran through the door looking for a place of refuge.

Ohio Johnson Convention — Important Letter from the Hon. Thomas Ewing.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, August 7.—The Ohio Johnson Convention to-day selected the Hon. Thomas Ewing, Lewis D. Campbell, General James B. Steedman, and ex-Congressman William S. Groesbeck, as delegates at large to the Philadelphia Convention. The resolutions are of little account. The propriety of nominating a State ticket was left with the Executive Committee. A letter from the Hon. Thomas Ewing was read, in which he holds that the acts recently passed over the President's veto as well as the Constitutional amendment, are null and void; that not having the sanction of the Executive, they are subject to judicial investigation, and must be held invalid, because nearly one-third of the States were prevented from participating in their enactment. Had they received Executive approval, they must have been recognized by the courts without inquiring into the regular constitution of each of the powers enacting them. The session of the Convention was not altogether harmonious. It was composed almost exclusively of Federal officers and applicants for Presidential patronage.

THIRD EDITION

EUROPE.

LATEST ADVICES BY STEAMER.

THE STEAMER "JAVA" AT NEW YORK.

SUCCESS OF THE CABLE IN ENGLAND

Another Reform Demonstration

RENEWAL OF THE HABEAS CORPUS SUSPENSION.

Last Battle of the War.

THE BAVARIANS DEFEATED AT WURZBURG.

The Details of the Armistice.

THE CONDITIONS OF THE PEACE.

Coming Congress at Prague.

THE LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

NEW YORK, August 8.—The *Java* has arrived with Liverpool advices of July 28th, via Queenstown July 29th.

The Liverpool Agent of the Associated Press says the Atlantic cable was completed from shore to shore on the 27th. The line was reported working well, and with increased speed, from Ireland to Newfoundland.

No further disturbances had occurred in London. The excitement has materially subsided. The Reform League has called a meeting in Hyde Park for the 30th ult., with the alleged consent of the Government, but the Ministers declared that no such consent had been given, and warned the League against holding the meeting. The League admitted there was a misunderstanding, and resolved to abandon the meeting and hold it at Islington. The Government assents to the meeting being held on Primrose Hill, or any other appropriate spot, but will not allow the royal parks to be used till the question of right is determined.

The Government gave notice in the House of Commons of the necessity for a renewal of the suspension of the habeas corpus in Ireland.

Mr. Maguire said he should move an amendment against any prolongation as unnecessary.

The O'Connor Don called attention to the treatment of emigrants on some steamers between Liverpool and New York, finding great fault therewith. After debate the subject dropped.

General Michael Gleason, late of the United States army, has been released from prison in Dublin, on condition of his leaving Ireland.

The truce expired on the 27th, but was prolonged to August 2, and a four weeks armistice, commencing from the latter date, was concluded. It was also announced that the peace preliminaries had been signed, and had reached Vienna for ratification by the Emperor of Austria.

The minor German States are not included in the armistice, and hostilities between them and Prussia continue.

The Bavarians have been defeated by the Prussians near Wurzburg. The suspension of hostilities between Austria and Italy commenced on July 25. Peace is thought to be almost sure.

LIVERPOOL, July 28, Evening.—The following bulletin was posted in the Paris Bourse to day:—"The Plenipotentiaries have signed an armistice of four weeks." Herr Pfordten signed on behalf of Bavaria and the other Southern German States."

The *Italie*, of Florence, states that negotiations for the conclusion of an armistice have led to a result satisfactory to the dignity and interests of Italy. The same paper says France has recognized the right of the inhabitants of Venetia to dispose of their own destiny.

Austria, it is said, withdraws her demands in reference to intervention on the part of the Catholic powers in the Roman question. The Tyrol question is also reported satisfactorily settled. Peace negotiations will take place directly between Italy, Austria, and Prussia.

The Danish Rigsrad has finally passed a modification of the Constitution.

LONDON, July 29, via Queenstown.—The following is given as the basis of the arrangements by which the armistice has been prolonged. The territorial integrity of Austria is to be maintained, except Venetia. Austria accepts the formation of a Northern Confederacy under Prussia. Saxony and the Southern States preserve their territories, and will be free to group themselves according to their pleasure. Austria pays Prussia an indemnity of 75,000,000 francs. Schleswig is to be ceded to Prussia.

It is stated that the Prussians bombarded Wurzburg on the 27th, and were repulsed with a loss of 16 guns. The town was but little damaged.

The *Patrie* says the French iron-clad *Toulon* has been ordered to get ready for sea immediately. Her destination is unknown.

There are rumors that if the town of Frankfort does not immediately pay the forced contribution, the town will be closed, and no one allowed to enter or depart.

Admiral Persano has demanded a court-martial. The Italian Government has determined upon a full inquiry in the causes of the late naval defeat.

Arrived from Philadelphia, *Louise*, at Falmouth, and from Charleston, *Orion*, at Liverpool.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, July 28, evening.—Sales of Cotton, to-day 12,000 bales. The market is firm and unchanged; sales to speculators and exporters, 4000 bales; middling uplands, 14@14¼d. Breadstuffs quiet. Provisions inactive. Consols for money, 88¾@88⅞; United States 5-20's, 69¼@69½; Illinois Central, 77@78; Erie, 41@42. Anglo-American Telegraph shares advanced about 2½ per cent with the laying of the cable, closing at 12½. Atlantic 8 per cent. preferred shares sold at about 4, or one discount.

Flour firm. Wheat quiet and 2d lower; winter red 10s 6d@11s. Corn declined 9d@1s; mixed Corn, 26s 6d. Messrs Baring and Atherton & Co. report Beef inactive. Pork easier. Bacon flat. Lard nominally 10s. lower for European. Tallow firm at 45s. Ashes—small sales at 30s for pots. Sugar firm, and 6d. higher. Coffee steady. Rice steady. Linseed Oil quiet and steady. Linseed Cakes steady. Sperm Oil quiet. Rosin, common, dull. Spirits of Turpentine quiet and steady. Petroleum firmer, at 1s 10d@1s 11d.

LONDON MARKETS.—Wheat dull, and 1@2s. lower. Iron quiet and steady. Sugar advancing. Coffee firm. Tea advancing. Tallow dull. Spirits Turpentine inactive, at 41@42s. Petroleum quiet, at 1s. 10d.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cable.

Position of the Prussians in Bavaria—Operations and Movements Since the Armistice—Austrians Moving into the Tyrol.

Special Despatch by the Cable to the N. Y. Herald.

QUEEN'S HOTEL, LONDON, August 5.—Before the armistice had been extended to Bavaria by proclamation, the Prussian army had moved rapidly, and secured most of the important cities of that Kingdom.

PRUSSIAN PAPER MONEY FOR THE BAVARIANS.

The Prussians are forcing a paper currency upon the people of Bavaria.

BAVARIA'S PART OF THE PEACE.

By agreement in the articles of armistice it is specified that the Prussians are to occupy and possess Wurzburg, but the Bavarians are to retain possession of the fortress of Mentz. The Baden troops left the fortress yesterday, and the Wurtemburg regiments are to leave on Wednesday next.

ITALY AGAIN THREATENED.

During the last three days Austrian troops to the number of nearly fifty thousand have been pouring into the Italian Tyrol via Bavaria.

THE ITALIAN NAVY.

The Italian navy is to be reorganized at once.

COURT-MARTIAL OF THE ADMIRAL WHO LOST THE BATTLE OF THE LISSA.

The court-martial of Admiral Persano, the officer who commanded the Italian squadron recently defeated in the Adriatic sea, off Lissa, is progressing. He is being tried for incompetency and bad management in that affair.

ANOTHER ITALIAN LOAN.

Another new Italian loan, of three hundred and fifty million lira, has been ordered, since the signing of the articles of armistice before Vienna.

SWISS TROOPS SENT HOME FROM THE TYROL.

Part of the Swiss troops which were guarding the Italian borders have been disbanded, in consequence of the close of the war.

CHOLERA INCREASING.

The cholera reports of England for the week ending to-day show a marked increase of the epidemic.

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, August 6—Consols closed this evening at 87¾ for money. United States 5-20s are quoted firm at 68¾ per cent. Illinois Central Railroad shares, 75.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET — LIVERPOOL, August 6.—The sales of cotton to-day have covered 8,000 bales. The market is flat. A decline of one-quarter penny per pound is reported.

HUMORS OF THE CABLE.

[The following despatches will be read with interest and credence. They are reliable. They were *not* manipulated in the office of the New York *Herald*.]

LORD STANLEY

[British Secretary of Foreign Affairs.]

To Mr. Seward:—

"Lord Stanley avails himself of this opportunity of congratulating the Secretary of State of the United States upon the union of England and America. May no differences ever separate them.

"STANLEY."

MR. SEWARD.

To Lord Stanley:—

"The United States Secretary of State reciprocates Lord Stanley's wish, and that no difference need remain to separate England and America, requests the settlement of a little balance due on *Alabama* and *Shenandoah* account. Mr. Seward avails himself of this opportunity of calling the honorable secretary's attention to one of the American bill settlers now at anchor in the Thames.

"W. H. S."

BULL RUN RUSSELL.

To James Gordon Bennett:—

"I have nearly completed a history of the next war in America, by an eye witness. With slight alterations, it can be used for a war in any other country. Do you want it? RUSSELL."

J. G. BENNETT

To Bull Run Russell:—

"You English reporters are too slow for our readers. We had a similar history prepared by one of our own reporters some months ago, and have used the first chapter in giving a full and correct account of the Louisiana riot. J. G. B."

LONDON TIMES.

To the New York Associated Press:—

"A reliable gentleman and an intelligent contraband have made application to serve this journal as war reporters. They refer us to the New York press, claiming to have furnished them with a great variety of intelligence during the war in America. Can we employ them profitably?"

NEW YORK ASSOCIATED PRESS

To London Times:—

"The large amount of contraband trade carried on by the English people with the southern states during the late war, warrants reference to that quarter in respect to contrabands. With regard to reliable gentlemen, we consider, from past experience, that the *Times* can rely abundantly on any statement made respecting American affairs."

FROM A NEW YORK ALDERMAN

To an old friend in London:—

"Having been in office six months, and made a few hundred thousands, I'm coming back to London, is there any opening for a gentleman?"

FROM THE LONDON FRIEND

To the New York Alderman:—

"Don't come now, Bill, or you'll be lagged sure. Your old pal was sent to Newgate last week for his share in the cracksman's job you went to America to get clear of. The only opening now is a dry cell in the jug. A couple of us have got to cut for America by the next steamer—see if you can't manage our nominations for a place in your city Government till our little affair here blows over."

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN

To Lord Derby:—

"I'm off for San Francisco to-morrow, return and dine with Johnson next day; speak at New Orleans in favor of white men early in the week; shall smash up Radical party and reorganize America on a new plan at the Philadelphia Convention; will then attend to England, and settle affairs there and elsewhere in Europe. Three cheers for the American eagle. Keep cool till I come over for my horse railroad fund. G. F. T."

PARIS, August 2, 1866.

ARTEMUS WARD

To his American Business Manager:—

"This world is orl a floating sho. Among the principal shos hear, Prusby has the best sho at present. The principal curiosity in her sho is the needle gun. Have jest konkluded an arrangement with Lewis Napoleon for a side she of wacks works and snaix, near the entrance to the grate exhibishun, terms private between me and Lewis. Admission one frank, French money, or fifteen cents, American currency. On klosin the kontract the m. P. for remarked, 'You and me hez dun a good day's work, Artemus.' A. W."

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, August 8.

Personal.

Generals Steedman and Fullerton were among the visitors at the Executive Mansion yesterday.

The Executive stables and carriage-house, extending to the east from the White House, are being torn down. The space will be made a flower garden. New accommodations have been made for the President's livery at the west end of the grounds.

General John M. Corse, the hero of Altoona, is in town, looking after his Regular Army appointment.

The Rebel General Dick Taylor, of New Orleans, arrived here to-day. He is a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention.

Senator Cowan, Superintendent Darline, General Stoneman, and General Allen, of Missouri, are in town.

Generals O. Brown, of Virginia, J. N. Sprague, of Arkansas, Davis Tillson, of Georgia, and E. M. Gregory, of Texas, all of the Freedmen's Bureau, have been granted a leave of absence for twenty days. General Brown goes to Connecticut.

Counterfeiting.

There has been received at the Treasury Department a plate used in printing counterfeit fifty cent notes, which was captured in New York city by operatives of the secret service division. The officers secured a quantity of the counterfeit notes some weeks ago, and having worked up the case, succeeded in securing the plate and several of the parties engaged in the manufacture of the notes.

Indian Affairs.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs in Nebraska has instructed Indian agents to prohibit selling or giving away of arms or ammunition to Indians.

The Confederate Dead.

An organization has been effected through the South having for its object the exhuming and burying in cemeteries of the Confederate dead. Plats have been purchased at Gettysburg and Franklin, Tennessee.

Burning of the Jefferson Barracks.

The Jefferson Barracas, near Georgetown, were last night destroyed by fire; it broke out about 11:45. Supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. These barracks were lately sold by the Government, and had been converted into dwellings. Eight families lost their homes and goods.

Cotton Tax.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has prepared an elaborate system of cotton regulations, which will be issued in a few days.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Obituary — Personal — Democratic Convention, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, August 8.—Thomas Swann, Jr., only son of Governor Swann, died last evening at his father's residence in this city.

Madame Bonaparte is rapidly recovering from her injuries.

The Regular Democratic State Convention assembled here to-day to appoint delegates to represent the Democracy in the Philadelphia Convention. Over one thousand Democrats were registered as voters in Baltimore yesterday. At this rate up to election, they will sweep the city and State for the Conservative ticket.

The Campaign in Indiana — Speech of Speaker Colfax at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 7.—The Hon. Schuyler Colfax has addressed the largest of the extraordinarily large out-door meetings of the Union men in this city. He held an immense audience in close attention for nearly three hours, interrupted only by frequent applause. Wherever he has spoken the people have delighted to welcome him, and nowhere with greater enthusiasm than at Indianapolis. His speech to-night was in vindication of Congress from the attacks of the Johnson party, and a review of the Constitutional amendment. It was a manly, characteristic effort, free from declamation and abuse, except as truth is abusive.

From Nashville.

NASHVILLE, August 7.—The colored State Convention has transacted little business of importance. The debates have been of a strong character. The Metropolitan Police Commissioners have replied, through counsel, to the injunction procured against them by the Mayor and city government, alleging that the charges against them are utterly false. The case will probably be argued in a few days. General C. H. Hyle, of the First Congressional District of East Tennessee, has been appointed by a Convention of seven counties, at Greenville, as a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention.

Senator Poland Nominated for Congress.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., August 7.—The Second Congressional District Convention of this State, held here to-day, was the largest ever held, there being some eight hundred persons from Windham county alone, which is the south end of the district. Hon. J. W. Colburn, of Springfield, was chosen President, and Mr. A. N. Swain, of Bellows Falls, Secretary. Judge Poland was nominated for Congress by acclamation, and was called upon and made a strong Union speech.

From Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, August 7.—On Monday the Rebels attacked a Federal soldier, who fought the crowd until he was shot three times and beaten with rocks and clubs. Colonel John Nickels, late of the Rebel army, a candidate for Clerk of the County Court, was shot, and is likely to die.

Kansas—The Weather—Crops.

LEAVENWORTH, August 7.—The weather is very hot here—103 in the shade. The crops are the most bounteous ever gathered in Kansas.

The Cholera at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 8.—There were three deaths from cholera yesterday and forty-two new cases in this city.

—A young girl was put up at a raffle in Rome. The tickets were all taken, but the police interfered.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Mr. Colfax at Home—the South and Its Sins.

From the Times.

Mr. Speaker Colfax has mounted the stump in Indiana, and is preaching the doctrine of repentance and good works as essential to the restoration of the Southern States to their former places in the Union. He refuses to believe that the Southern people have repented of the heresy of secession and the sins into which it led them; and deigns in painting them as yet Rebels, with hands and skirts yet wet with loyal blood. He sees in the South little beside a spirit of hate; treason is, in his judgment, rampant everywhere; and he enjoins upon his hearers the necessity of keeping it out of the Union until its people attain to his standard of political righteousness.

But although Mr. Colfax indulges in very sweeping accusations against the South and what he calls its 'unrepentant disloyalty," he is not very explicit in his statement or the grounds upon which his charges rest. As we read his speech at South Bend, all his railing may be reduced to two points. One is, that the Fourth of July was not celebrated as enthusiastically as it ought to have been by the Southern people; the other, that notwithstanding the defeat of their armies and the overthrow of their cause, they persist in maintaining that they have rights which the General Government is bound to respect. These are in Mr. Colfax's mind heinous offenses, to be repented of in sackcloth and ashes before regaining admission into the Congressional temple.

The South must acknowledge that, having been defeated in war, it has no rights which the conqueror should be required to recognize, and that it is therefore dependent for whatever political *status* it may hereafter enjoy upon the generosity of Congress. And having lost everything of which the Union is supposed to be the symbol, having forfeited all title to shelter under the Constitution, having been reduced by the force of arms to a condition of vassalage, the like of which no civilized conqueror dreams of imposing, the South is expected to be gratefully ecstatic when Independence Day reminds it of what it has lost. In other words, Mr. Colfax would have our Southern brethren prove their unctuous for the prerogatives of freemen by confessing themselves serfs or slaves, and hypocritically blessing the authors of their altered lot.

It does not seem to have occurred to Mr. Colfax that the proper time for the Southern States to rejoice as members of the Union established by our fathers, will be when they are fully restored to the privileges which membership implies. If they hint that having been brought back into the Union they have rights to be regarded, they are gruffly told that instead of talking of rights they should cringe and supplicate for mercy. If they suggest that until they are restored to the position which throughout the war they were invited to reoccupy, they have no cause for singing hosannas to the Union whose doors are closed against them, they are scolded as "unrepentant Rebels." How may they satisfy gentlemen like Mr. Colfax, except by resorting to the *hari-kari?* Even then they would not please him, for the grave heeds not the Fourth of July.

Nor has Mr. Colfax considered the desirableness of allowing the South to re-enter the Union with a full measure of self-respect. Detest its rebellion as we may, at least it proved itself a foe worthy of our steel, and there is neither expediency, nor dignity, nor Christian principle in the proposal to treat it with a harshness unknown to modern warfare. We may insist that the Southern people shall come back in good faith to uphold the Union which has asserted its authority over them; but to ask them to come, except as equals under the Constitution, would be to insult and degrade them.

So far as our opportunities of studying Southern sentiment extend, we discover nothing to warrant the opinions expressed by Mr. Colfax in his vindication of Congress. It is possible, no doubt, here and there to find in the South a newspaper or a noisy politician full of the nonsensical disloyalty which forms the staples of Vallandigham's harangues in Ohio. But viewing the Southern press as a whole, and the public men of the South as a class, we trace a spirit which has no affinity to that of which Mr. Colfax speaks. There is a degree of moderation which should silence slander, and a declared readiness to abide by the situation and its results, which should satisfy every National Union man. There are complaints about the course of Congress; there are allegations affecting the good faith of the General Government in its treatment of the South; there are allusions to the principles of the Constitution and the rights it confers upon the individual States; but these are presented temperately, and in a manner to which none can fairly object.

Better evidence upon this point cannot be had than that which has been furnished in connection with the choice of delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. The list up to this time received from the South is not without flaw or blemish. It embraces some names that will not add weight to the proceedings. But as a whole it is eminently creditable to the good sense and moderation of the Southern people. The delegates are for the most part men of character and standing in their respective localities, and there are reasons for believing that they will enter the Convention impressed with the conviction that they will best serve the South by acting discreetly and in a spirit of forbearance and conciliation. Everywhere a determination appears to have been felt to leave demagogues at home, and to send prudent conservative delegates. In some cases delegates have declined the appointment on the ground that their presence might lead to misapprehension. Governor Brown, of Georgia, being of the number. We look in vain for the "unrepentant disloyalty" which Mr. Colfax dwells upon by way of justification.

The London Reform Demonstration.

From the Tribune.

When the *Moravian* left with the mails of the 25th ult., the all-absorbing topic of public discussion in England was the Reform demonstration which took place in London on the 23d of the month, and the deplorable occurrences connected therewith, resulting from the unwarrantable interference of the Government with the proposed meeting in Hyde Park. If proof was wanting that a Tory Government is an anachronism in English politics at the present period, it would be supplied by the events in question. The very first act of the Derby Ministry on succeeding to office is to make an attack on popular rights—is to provoke a collision between the crown and the people. It is by no means difficult to understand the motives which prompted that attack. During the late debates in the House of Commons on the Reform question, the Tories insisted that the people of England were perfectly indifferent about an extension of the suffrage, and that the agitation of that matter was purely the work of agitators and demagogues, got up to subserve unworthy party purposes. The people, it was contended, are well content with things as they are. England, it was argued, enjoys an unprecedented measure of material prosperity. Bread is abundant; tea and sugar are cheap; there is plenty of employment for the laboring classes, and no end of shows for the diversion of the masses. What more then, it was asked, can the people want? In comparison with substantial comforts, political rights are a chimera, and the people, convinced of this, care nothing about Parliamentary Reform. Holding such views, it must have greatly surprised and chagrined the new Administration to discover, upon their displacement of the Liberal Ministry, that the people really do care about the franchise, and are in good earnest in their determination to have all the rights that are secured to them by the constitution under which they live. But it would never answer for the Tories to be found in grievous error. The eloquent sophistries which had been so ingeniously employed against Mr. Gladstone's Reform bill must not be laid bare by popular action out-of-doors. The agitators and demagogues must not be allowed to have their own way. And so a determined stand must at once be taken against the Reform movement—a bold stroke must be delivered to overawe its promoters. Hence the refusal to allow Hyde Park for the meeting; hence the specious idea that the object of that meeting was not the fair and temperate discussion of a public question, but the intimidation of Parliament by a display of physical force. This policy, however, so consonant with Tory principles and predilections, has proved a complete failure. The extracts we published yesterday morning from the English journals show that, in the conflict provoked by Lord Derby's Government, the popular cause has gained a signal triumph. The temper and moderation of the reformers of London under the provocation they received at the hands of the Government were admirable, for the few outrages committed on the 24th are traced to a band of those disorderly spirits abounding in great cities, always ready to take advantage of periods of popular excitement to gratify their propensity for mischief and plunder. No thanks to the Home Secretary and Sir Richard Mayne that blood was not shed in profusion—that life was not sacrificed to an appalling extent on Monday, the 23d July. But thanks to the working classes, who, despite the slanders that have been heaped upon them by men who can see no excellence, but rather everything that is evil and revolting, in the democracy, had that confidence in the justice of their cause, and that abiding faith in its eventual triumph, as to restrain their passions under circumstances calculated to excite them to open revolt.

We have said that the Tories are out of their proper place in the Government. They are evidently behind the age. They are blind to the signs of the times. They have not yet learned faith in human nature improved by the influences of religion and education. They stubbornly and tenaciously hold to the dogma of the political ronage of the masses, apparently oblivious of the fact that society is moving onward, and that we live in the nineteenth century of the Christian era. But the doom of the Derby Ministry is already sealed. With the example before their eyes of the working of free institutions in this country, the English people will not consent to be ruled any longer by reactionists.

A New European Settlement—France Neutralized and Russia to be Held in Check.

From the Herald.

When Louis Napoleon, at Biarritz last autumn, entered into his confidential arrangements with Bismark for the reconstruction of the map of Europe, he little dreamed that the then comparatively unknown Prime Minister of Prussia would prove to be the master of the situation. Napoleon doubtless had calculated that in coming to blows Austria and her German confederates would be at least a match for Prussia and Italy, and that the intervention of France would be necessary to bring the war to a conclusion. He would then, for his services as mediator, or as the balance of power in the war, secure his compensation from Prussia out of the left bank of the Rhine, and from Italy of the island of Sardinia, or something better, as a little viceroyalty for his amiable cousin, the Prince Napoleon, the son-in-law of King Victor Emanuel. This was a neat Napoleonic arrangement; but it has been completely upset by Bismark, and the wonderful skill, activity, and military superiority in every way developed by the Prussians over Austria in the late remarkable campaign from Dresden to the Danube.

In this campaign the astonishing successes of Prussia have so thoroughly broken up poor Austria and her German confederates as to place Bismark in a condition to dictate his terms of a settlement, both in respect to Germany and Italy, regardless of the proclamation of Napoleon. Thus it appears that in the peace preliminaries agreed upon Austria is to withdraw from the Germanic Confederation, and is to lose Venetia and her interest in Schleswig-Holstein; that she is to pay ten millions to her adversaries as expenses of the war; and that the German States north of the Main are to form an independent union, while those south of that river are to form another. A settlement upon this basis, which we expect will be made with or without the consent of Napoleon, will make Prussia at least a match for France as one of the great powers of Europe. The Northern Germanic Confederation indicated, in one word, for all purposes of war or peace, will be Prussia. Then, too, from the fact that it will be a compact Protestant confederation, and from its family alliances with the royal family of Windsor Castle, Prussia hereafter, as against France, will become the natural and efficient ally of England. Thus it will be seen that while leading British statesmen and journals have been blindly sympathizing with the cause of Austria, Bismark has been doing more for the maintenance of the power of England in European affairs than all that has been accomplished by her cabinets, fleets, and armies since the battle of Waterloo.

In the new settlement foreshadowed in the armistice aforesaid, Napoleon ceases to be the arbiter of Western Europe, for France is neutralized by Prussia. This is not the equilibrium anticipated by Napoleon; but if Prussia and Italy can secure their own terms without his assistance, he will be apt to find it expedient to let them do so. In 1859, when he had pushed his victorious army into the Austrian Quadrilateral, he paused and made a half way treaty of peace for Italy, because the war at that point threatened to assume larger proportions than he was prepared to meet. So now, if victorious Prussia and Italy shall agree between themselves that his horse-jockey claims upon the province of Venetia, arising from the cession of it by Austria, shall be disregarded, and that the temporalities of the Pope must fall into the kingdom of Italy, it is probable that Napoleon will discover that the time has at last come for the withdrawal of his troops from Rome. The reconstruction of Western Europe, in this general view, will settle the Roman question by reducing, or rather by exalting, the Holy Father to the unmixed control of the spiritual affairs of his Church, and will make the young kingdom of Italy sufficiently powerful to stand without the assistance of Napoleon, while in the North the power of France will be completely neutralized by the new power of Prussia and her Anglo-German Protestant confederation.

Austria, meantime, though shorn of her late prestige and ousted from the councils of Germany, will not, from the loss of territory, be materially weakened. On the contrary, we shall not be surprised if, through a general European conference, she shall be given the Danubian principalities. It will certainly be the true policy of England, Prussia, Italy, and France to join in effecting this arrangement, in order that Austria may stand along the whole line of the Danube a barrier against Russia and her unrelinquished designs upon Constantinople, the Bosphorus, the Dardanelles, Turkey in Asia, and the eastern end of the Mediterranean.

Such are the rectifications of the map of Europe, east and west, north and south, suggested by the late wonderful triumphs of Prussia against Austria, and by the still more astonishing successes of Bismark over Napoleon in the delicate, difficult, and dangerous game of diplomacy which they have been playing, each for himself, though apparently as partners, for a division of the stakes on the table. Bismark, almost unknown beyond Germany a few months ago, stands now the foremost man in Europe. In diplomacy he has eclipsed the astute Napoleon the Third, and in war the victories identified with his policy are only paralleled by those of Napoleon the First. Out of the paltry Schleswig-Holstein squabble he has succeeded in playing the most daring and dangerous game of national aggrandizement known in history. He has proved himself a man of such rare sagacity, abilities, energy, and heroism, that he will surely go down to history as one of the most brilliant lights of the nineteenth century, and as the leading mind in the establishment of the equilibrium of Europe on a solid foundation of checks and balances.

Is the Atlantic Cable a Hoax?

From the World.

Up to the present time the Atlantic cable has been taken on trust. A good deal of money has been paid out by private persons for telegrams to be forwarded "through the cable" to Europe, and for messages purporting to have been received "through the cable" from Europe. One or two journals, whose enterprise not unfrequently outruns both their own discretion and the course of human events, have adventured upon the publication of "special despatches" from small hotels in London; and the Associated Press has received, paid for, and printed sundry brief, vague, and unsatisfactory statements, presented as "telegraphic summaries *per* the cable" of the news from the elder world.

The time, however, has now come for a decisive understanding between the press and the public on the one hand, by whom the cable is to be used, and the jubilant directors, mysterious electricians, and dishonest British admirals on the other, by whom the cable appears to be controlled.

Not only has the cable thus far failed to keep pace with the ordinary Atlantic steamers in giving us news from Europe. It has not even been accurate and trustworthy in respect to such news as it has given us. It began by announcing the conclusion of peace in Europe, peace in Europe not having been concluded at all, but only the preliminaries of peace agreed upon. This was on July 28. Then came several days of amiable babblement between the dignitaries of England and America, and divers banquets in honor of Mr. Cyrus W. Field and all his friends. Then on August 3, being last Friday, came the astounding statement, well worth transmission over three thousand miles of submarine wire:—"There is no political news of real importance to-day!"

"Story? God bless you! I've none to tell, Sir!" Finally on the night of Sunday, August 5, this needy knife-grinder of a telegraph discovers a story worth telling and telegraphs it, all about the "preliminaries of peace." Before noon the next day, August 6, we receive the whole of this story carefully printed out in full in the London papers of July 24, which must have been received and read at Valentia Bay in Ireland two days before the telegraph wires began to be set in motion to send us their canard of July 28 about the peace. That there may be no mistake on this subject, we reprint here side by side the two stories:—

(*By Atlantic Cable Aug 5*) (*London Papers July 24.*)

LONDON, August 3 — PARIS, July 23

Martial law has been proclaimed in Lower Austria, and also in Venice, Prussia, and Wurtemberg.

The Peace Conference is to be held at Prague.

The preliminaries there agreed upon, are as follows:—Austria is to withdraw from the Germanic Confederation, and become an associate. Is to lose Venetia and her interest in Schleswig-Holstein; that part of which she will receive is to be ceded to Italy. Austria is also to pay $170,000,000 to Prussia as the expenses of the war.

The German States north of the Main are to form an independent Union.

The following despatch from the Minister of the Interior has been posted up this afternoon:—

"Austria has accepted the preliminaries of peace, admitted by Prussia. The preliminaries have been signed at the Prussian headquarters in order to obtain confederation, and become an armistice, which is expected to last one month. The definitive treaty of peace is to be signed in the presence of the Plenipotentiaries of France and Russia.

The preliminaries of peace proposed by Prussia, and approved by France are as follows:—

Austria to recognize the dissolution of the former German Bund and the organization of a new Confederation from which she would be excluded.

The North of Germany to form a Union under the military and diplomatic direction of Prussia.

The optional formation of a Union of South Germany as an independent international body.

National bonds between these two Unions.

The annexation of the Elbe Duchies to Prussia, with the exception of the Danish portion of Schleswig.

Part payment by Austria of the Prussian war expenses.

The maintenance of the integrity of Austria with the exception of Venetia.

These conditions have been submitted by France to Austria, who has already agreed to the first point, exceeding her from the Germanic Confederation to be reorganized by Prussia.

Apart from the demands submitted to Austria, Prussia intends to annex territory containing about 3,000,000 of inhabitants.

We need not point out to our readers how infinitely disgraceful to the management of the "cable" it is that, with the official and accurate statement of the peace negotiations here published at their command on the 25th of July, they should have kept the American public waiting till August 5, for such a bungled rehash of that statement as was superseded, on the very day of its publication, by the arrival of steamers which sailed before the cable was laid, and beat its news ten days afterwards! The only escape possible to Mr. Field and his associates from the imputation of an almost superhuman stupidity, would seem to take them into the alternative of having organized the most audacious humbug of the day. Is the cable a hoax? we ask, or is the cable managed by a company of mummies from the great Pyramid?

A Convention of Equals.

From the Daily News.

Every now and then some citizen of a Southern State publishes a long letter to his fellow-countrymen, advising them to bear themselves more modestly and humbly in the presence of the victorious North. We have now before us a very long letter from one of these meek gentlemen, wherein he counsels the people of Mississippi to instruct their delegates to the Philadelphia Convention to appear in that body as "suitors" modestly seeking nothing but "the enforcement of the right of representation," and observing on all other questions an attitude of strict neutrality.

From all such advice we earnestly dissent. The delegates from the Southern States ought not to enter the Convention as "suitors," but as free citizens of our common republic, claiming to be and being the peers of their fellow-delegates from the North. It is as such that they have been invited to come. It is only as such that they can honorably enter the Convention. No Northern delegate will go into that Convention expecting or wishing the Southerners to meet him as suppliants, or otherwise than as equals, and upon terms of perfect equality.

The Convention has not been called for the exclusive benefit of the South, but for the common benefit of North and South—of the whole country. To be sure, the immediate object of the Convention—the restoration to the Southern States of their Constitutional rights—apparently concerns those States alone, but it really concerns the North just as nearly, for it is only through the enforcement of the just claims of the South to a participation in the Government, that the Conservatives of the North can hope to acquire sufficient strength to resist the revolutionary and destructive purposes of the radicals. The enforcement of the right of the Southern States to participate in the next Presidential election is just as important to the conservative people of the North as it is to the people of the South, and he errs who thinks that the earnestness with which the conservatives urge the right of the South to representation in Congress, springs altogether from a sense of justice. It springs also from the conviction that, unless that right be enforced, themselves will be involved in the ruin which threatens the South. Let these facts be borne in mind, and let the delegates from the North and from the South enter the Convention as equals, allies and friends, bound to each other by a common interest, and seeking by united effort to escape a common danger.

And again it should be understood that the Southern delegates have no need to appear in the Philadelphia Convention as "suitors" begging that body to declare that the South is entitled to representation in Congress. For it must be remembered that every Northern delegate is already pledged by the very terms of the call to demand the enforcement of that right.

Nor should the Southern delegates observe a strict neutrality upon the other questions which the Convention may consider. Let them freely discuss every matter which concerns them at all. They will be respectfully listened to by the Convention and by the country. That Convention has been called primarily for the purpose of securing their right to speak in Congress on all subjects affecting their interests, a right of which they have, in the opinion of the callers of the Convention, been unjustly deprived by the revolutionary conduct of the radicals in Congress. Nothing could be more absurd than for a Convention called for such a purpose to wish to deny the fullest latitude of discussion within their own Hall to the delegates from the South. Let the Convention be a Convention of Equals.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GEARY AND VICTORY!

GRAND UNION

REPUBLICAN MASS CONVENTION

IN OLD BERKS!

AT READING,

ON WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1866.

In obedience to a resolution adopted by the CENTRAL GEARY LEAGUE of the city of Reading and the Republican Executive Committee of Berks County the Union Republicans of the Eastern and Middle Counties of Pennsylvania, favorable to the election of

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN W. GEARY,

For Governor of Pennsylvania,

Are requested to meet in Grand Mass Convention, in the city of Reading,

ON WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1866.

Arrangements will be made with all the Railroad Companies to carry delegations from all parts of the State at the lowest rates. The Committee of Arrangements will make ample provision for the accommodation and comfort of delegations from abroad.

With a reasonable effort on the part of the Republicans of Lancaster, Chester, Lebanon, Dauphin, Schuylkill, Lehigh, Northampton, Montgomery, Delaware Bucks, Philadelphia, and other counties in Eastern and Middle Pennsylvania this meeting will be the largest ever held in the State. The seven thousand true and tried Republicans of Old Berks will not fail to be represented in full force.

Our aim is to rally the Democracy in this city on the 15th of July. Such a meeting as we expect here on the 22d of August will not fail to infuse confidence into the Republicans everywhere and go far to convince the honest Democrats of Old Berks that real patriotism, and such mode of reconstructing the Union as will insure peace and goodwill among the people of every section, North and South, can only be found in the measures of the Republican party.

THE BOYS IN BLUE

Of the several counties are especially invited to come *en masse*—by hundreds and thousands. The Republican hitch-strings of Reading will be out. They will have a cordial welcome.

Grand Torchlight Procession.

On the evening before the great meeting (on Tuesday, August 21) there will be a Grand Torchlight Procession in Reading, in which the Boys in Blue the old Wide-Awakes, and other Union organizations are cordially invited to participate.

Marshals or leaders of delegations from the several counties or districts are requested to report by mail to either of the undersigned not later than August 19, 1866, the probable number who will attend.

Major-General GEARY, the next Governor, will positively attend the meeting.

The following distinguished speakers have been invited to be present and address the meeting:—

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens,	Gov Hamilton, of Texas,
Hon. John Cessna,	Gov Brownlow, of Tenn,
General John A. Logan	Hon A. W. Dimmick,
Major General B. F. Butler,	Maj. Gen. N. P. Banks, Mass.
Hon. John W. Forney,	Hon. Morton McMichael,
Hon Thomas Marshall,	General I. W. Fisher,
General Joshua T. Owen,	General G. Albright,
Hon. S. E. Dimmick,	Wayne McVeagh, Esq.

Additional speakers will be invited. Also, some to address the meeting in the German language.

J. HOFFMAN,
Chairman Republican Ex. Com of Berks County.
L. B. RAUCH,
President Central Geary League of Reading.

ROOMS UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE }
PHILADELPHIA, July 27, 1866. }

The above call is heartily approved and the Union Republicans of the Eastern and Middle Counties of the State are earnestly requested to respond.

F. JORDAN,
8 12w Chairman State Committee.

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE. To be had free, or four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy, 5 6§ No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

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91

No. 1024 CHESTNUT Street.

TO LADIES

About leaving for the COUNTRY, SEA SHORE, OR WATERING PLACES,

E. M. NEEDLES,

No. 1024 CHESTNUT STREET,

Offers a full assortment, at LOW PRICES, of every description of WHITE GOODS,
PUFFED MUSLINS,
PIQUES,
FRENCH MUSLINS,
In all varieties of plain and fancy styles.
Laces, Embroideries, Hdkfs, etc, etc
Linen Sleeves, Collars, Sets, etc, in great variety.

E. M. NEEDLES,

No. 1024 CHESTNUT Street.

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628 HOPKINS' 628
HOOP-SKIRT
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth street, Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.

Our assortment embrace all the new and desirable styles and sizes of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

Those of *OUR OWN MAKE* are superior in finish and durability to any other Skirts *made* and warranted to give satisfaction.

Skirts made to order, altered and repaired. 4§

VISITING AND WEDDING CARDS,

WRITTEN, ENGRAVED, AND PRINTED.

The Latest London and Paris Styles.

INITIALS, MONOGRAMS, CRESTS, ARMS, ETC., STAMPED ON PAPER AND ENVELOPES, IN COLORS, GRATIS.

The Finest English, French, and American Paper and Envelopes.

MONOGRAMS, ARMS, CRESTS, Designed and Engraved.

WRITING DESKS, TRAVELLING CASES, PORTFOLIOS, POCKET-BOOKS, KNIVES, BACKGAMMON BOARDS, and a very large stock of

FINE STATIONERY.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,
STATIONERS AND CARD ENGRAVERS,
7 28 6mrp No. 913 ARCH Street.

GEO. A. COOKE'S
COAL EMPORIUM
1314 WASHINGTON AV.

IF YOU WANT PERFECT SATISFACTION in every respect, buy the celebrated PRESTON COAL, Egg and Stove sizes at $7 25 per ton. Also the genuine EAGLE VEIN COAL, same sizes, same price, and a very fine quality of LEHIGH, Egg and Stove, at $8 50 per ton. I keep nothing but the best. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street. 5 21

CLOTHING.

BARGAINS IN FINE CLOTHING.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

"BROWN STONE CLOTHING HALL,"

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT Street.

New Stock at the Lowest Prices.

Having sold out our Stock of Clothing for Gentlemen and Boys, carried over from the late fire, our entire stock of

FASHIONABLE READY-MADE CLOTHING IS THE NEWEST,

AS OUR PRICES ARE THE LOWEST,

MAGNIFICENT STOCK

NOW READY, TO SUIT EVERYBODY.

Custom Department.

Our newly fitted up Custom Department now contains the largest assortment of all the fashionable New Fabrics for our patrons to select from.

SUITS, CIVIL AND MILITARY,

Made up to order promptly, in the highest style and at moderate prices.

BOYS' CLOTHING,

In this Department our Stock is also unrivalled.

The Best in the City, at the Lowest Prices.

ORDERS EXECUTED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

THE CHOICEST STOCK OF **READY-MADE CLOTHING** IN PHILADELPHIA.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

"BROWN STONE CLOTHING HALL."

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT Street,

8 2 20 rp] PHILADELPHIA.

STATES UNION CLOTHING HALL,

606 **MARKET Street,** 606

Visitors will find a large and varied assortment of the very best READY-MADE CLOTHING at the lowest cash prices.

Suits, containing Coats, Pants, and Vest, from $12 00.
Dusters, $2 25.
Pants from $3 00 and higher.
Come and convince yourselves. [5 31 3m

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of

Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2 5

SILVER AND PLATED GOODS,

OF THE

Most Superior Workmanship,

AT THE

NEW STORE

No 704 ARCH STREET.

The undersigned late of the famous Rogers Bros Manufacturing Company) respectfully announce that they have opened a new and beautiful store of the same of SILVER and PLATED WARE at No 704 ARCH Street. Our long experience as manufacturers will enable us to keep nothing but first-class Goods and those who may patronize our store will find our patrons fully equal to any ever imported and our customers may rely on the goods being precisely what they are represented to be.

5 3§ BOWMAN & LEONARD.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES.

A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.

FARR & BROTHER, Importers,

No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,
11 15 smth§rp Below Fourth.

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH STREET

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Watches
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
8 1§ Solid Silver-Ware.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,

No. 22 North SIXTH St.,

INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR FULL STOCK OF FANCY AND PLAIN

SILVER WARE,

Of the Finest Quality. [5 26

RICH JEWELRY

JOHN BRENNAN,

DEALER IN

DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY Etc. Etc. Etc.

9 20§ No. 13 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC

Manufacturer of all kinds of

Looking-Glass, Portrait, and Picture Frames to Order.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,

PHILADELPHIA. 3 15§

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional Local Items see Fifth Page.*]

ARRESTED ON A SERIOUS CHARGE.—Daniel Jackson, a young man of good address, was arrested for using threatening language and for assault and battery.

A citizen named Morris Haley lives in the suburbs, in a house built upon the site of one that was burned by an incendiary, and then occupied by a citizen named Price. The locality is Norristown lane, near Old York road. Mr. Haley was in his stable, soddering his quadrupeds, when from a window he observed a number of young men severely pounding two others, for whose lives they seemed to entertain no regard. He went to their rescue. He is a very powerful man. Seizing a fagot of wood from a fence, he dispersed the entire party. When a dozen men attack two, the dozen may invariably be set down as cowards. This was the case in the present instance. The testimony of Mr. Haley showed that after he had rescued the two young men from their perilous position Jackson returned to his house, dared him out to fight, and said, "I burned out Price, and —— —— I'll burn you out, too." Mr. Haley, deeming the threat to be a serious one, caused Jackson's arrest. In default of $2500 bail, Alderman Beitler sent him to prison.

THE NUMBER OF FOREIGNERS IN OUR MIDST.—It will be seen by the subjoined statistics that we have a smaller percentage of the foreign element in our city than any other large city except Providence and New Haven. Here are the figures showing the number of foreigners dwelling in our principal cities, and the percentage they bear to the whole population:—

	Amer.	Foreign.	Irish.	Ger.	Foreign per cent.
Boston	111 788	68 781	45,991	8,393	38
Providence	35 559	12 570	9 534	343	25
New Haven	27 134	10,645	7 391	1 842	28
Albany	40 099	26,419	14,780	3,877	33
Buffalo	42 636	37 684	9,279	18 283	45
New York	409 469	383,717	203,710	119 984	49
Philadelphia	373 914	169 436	94 548	43 643	31
Pittsburg	58 084	27 021	12 231	9,762	41
Baltimore	132,033	52,497	15,586	32 613	34
Cincinnati	83 699	78 614	19 575	43 913	47
Chicago	53 081	54 624	19 889	22 200	50
Milwaukie	22 202	22 848	8,100	15,981	50
St. Louis	61 390	96 086	29,926	50,510	60

HEARING ON THE CHARGE OF PASSING COUNTERFEIT NOTES.—Before Judge Cadwalader yesterday, Reuben Stonebeck had a hearing on the charge of passing a counterfeit note of the denomination of $20 on Frederick Bassler, keeper of a public house at No. 2327 Germantown road. The defendant offered the note to Mr. Bassler, and waited until a person returned who was sent out to learn the character of it. It is probable that the Judge would have discharged Stonebeck if the evidence had rested here, but John Roddenbush, of Montgomery county, testified that defendant had passed a $50 U. S. Treasury note on him, and it was stated that a witness was present when a $100 bill had been passed. He was held for trial here, and will be taken to Montgomery county to be tried there also.

ANOTHER COUNTERFEITER.—William Robinson had a hearing before the United States Commissioner yesterday afternoon, on the charge of dealing in counterfeit money. Jeremiah T. Hutchinson testified that on the 17th of May last he met the defendant, and bought thirty-nine counterfeit fifty cent notes, for which he gave $10.

The accused denied that he ever had money of the kind described at No. 1118 Market street, or that he ever sold any to the witness. He was held in $2000 bail for his appearance at Court. The arrest was made by Captain Franklin, of the Secret Service Department.

NO STAMPS ON RECEIPTS OF MONEY FOR CHARITABLE PURPOSES.—The following note, giving the decision of the United States Commissioner on the above subject, has been written to Dr. J. Francis Burns. It is meant, we suppose, to apply to the acknowledgments of receipts of money, etc., to be dedicated to charitable purposes.

OFFICE INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, August 3, 1866.—SIR:—I reply to your letter of the 30th ult., that a receipt rendered for money received for charitable objects does not require a stamp, if there is no *payment*.

Very respectfully,
THOMAS HARLAN, Deputy Commissioner.

ROBBERY OF PLATE AT LONG BRANCH, N. J.—On Monday night the cottage of Mr. George W. Childs, at Long Branch, was robbed of silverware to the amount of over $600. It consisted of heavy tablespoons, teaspoons, gobiets, forks, knives, cups, napkin rings, etc. The initials engraved on the silverware were G. W. C., H. M. P. & P. There was some jewelry among the plunder. The thieves were evidently frightened off, as they left valuables behind which had been laid out to be carried away. A reward of $500 is offered for the arrest and conviction of the thieves, and, in addition, the full value will be paid for the articles returned.

COUNTERFEITER PARDONED.—George H. Manson, who in May last was convicted of passing counterfeit money, in the United States District Court, and on the 2d of June sentenced to an imprisonment of four years, was yesterday pardoned by President Johnson. The ground upon which the pardon was granted was failing health. Manassah Price, the alleged confederate of Manson, who was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment at the same time, has not been liberated.

IMPROVEMENTS AT GERMANTOWN.—Mr. Charles Megarge is building a mansion on Main street, near Tulpehocken, which is to be of large size, and to have a granite front. It will be finished in a superior manner.

The Baptist Church, building at Upsal and Main streets, on the old battle ground, is progressing, and is nearly ready for roofing.

A Unitarian Church is also in the course of erection in Coulter street.

THE SICKNESS ON THE "CHATTANOOGA."—The sickness which broke out on this splendid frigate, and prevented her voyage to the Mediterranean, has now entirely subsided, and her crew is in good health. She awaits orders to return to port, when she is expected to be put out of commission. There have been but one or two deaths of those who were removed from her to the Naval Asylum. The remainder are convalescent.

THE NEW COLLECTOR OF THE PORT.—Hon. William F. Johnson, the newly appointed Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, appeared at the office of the United States Circuit Court yesterday with his sureties, which were approved, and the oath of allegiance under the act of Congress of 1862 administered. The sureties have now to be approved at Washington.

ACCIDENTS.—George Jacobs, twenty-eight years old, of Phœnixville, had an arm badly fractured yesterday between the bumpers of two cars on the Reading Railroad. James Money, of Luzerne county, was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital, with severe injury of the back, caused by a mass of coal falling on him in a coal pit.

HOTEL THIEF.—Officer Matthews, of the Eighth District, yesterday arrested John W. West, on the charge of stealing a watch and chain and twenty dollars from the Great Western Hotel, the property of a boarder. The room from which the property was stolen was entered through a transom.

FATAL CASUALTY ON A RAILROAD.—John Sailor was run over yesterday by a car on the Reading Railroad, at Broad and Willow streets, and was killed. Deceased resided at Sixteenth and Spring Garden streets.

—The *Jewish Messenger* says:—The "individual who has discovered that Bryant's new Irish impersonation is of Hebrew origin, is reminded that *Shamus* is not the English of *Shomes Sexton*, but Irish for *James*. The originator of this wonderful idea is probably the authority for the derivation of *Maccabee McCabe*, the celebrated Fenian prince."

ARCHÆOLOGY.

Interesting Lecture before the English Archæological Congress—Westminster Abbey and the Tower of London.

The Archæological Congress, recently in session in London has had some interesting papers read before them. We extract from the proceedings a summary of the papers on mediæval London:—

THE DEAN OF WESTMINSTER'S LECTURE ON THE ABBEY.

After the company had assembled in the Chapter House, the dean delivered a lecture on the history of the Abbey. A short time since he delivered a lecture on the same subject at one of the evening meetings of the Royal Institution, in which he noticed generally the principal monuments in the Abbey, but on this occasion he confined his remarks to the burial and monuments of kings. In the previous lecture he had observed that it was a peculiar characteristic of the kings of England that they selected their place of burial within sight of their palace, of which practice Russia afforded the only similar example. Westminster Abbey had seldom been selected as a place for royal marriages, Henry I and Richard II having been the only English kings married there. It was, however, the only building in Europe in which the coronations and the burials of royal personages took place.

Edward the Confessor was the first king who was positively stated to have been buried there, and it was some time before his successors followed his example, for it was natural that kings should like to be buried in the churches they had founded. After noticing the burial places of several of the kings after Edward, and adverting to the fact that Westminster Abbey had been exclusively built by the crown, the Dean proceeded to mention the great alterations that were made in the original building by Henry III, who expended such large sums of money on the building that it was one of the main causes of his quarrel with the Parliament. It was the custom at that time, when rebuilding a church, to sweep away the previous structure, and that had been done by Henry with Edward the Confessor's Abbey at Westminster. The shrine, however, of the Confessor was religiously preserved.

Henry III intended at one time to have been buried in the Temple Church, but as he grew older his attachment to the Abbey increased, and twenty years after his death his body was deposited on the spot where his tomb is to be seen, but his heart was sent to Fontenoy, the abbess of the convent there having laid claim to it, because Henry had once promised that he should be buried there. That was the last trace of the connection of English kings with Normandy. Henry had made extensive arrangements for the burial of all the members of the royal family in Westminster Abbey, and he by that means so completely occupied the Confessor's Chapel that it afterwards became difficult to find room for the kings who desired to be buried there. Edward III brought into the Abbey the stone of Scoone, and from that time it became the place where all the kings of England were crowned. It had remained there ever since, with one remarkable exception.

At the installation of Oliver Cromwell the stone was taken from the Abbey to Westminster Hall, that Cromwell might sit upon it while the ceremony was performed. The dean mentioned in succession the kings who had been buried in the Abbey, and noticed the arrangements that had been made for the placing of their coffins after the chapel of Edward the Confessor had been filled. Henry VI was very anxious to find a place where he could be buried in the Abbey, and it was proposed to him by the abbot to remove the body of Henry V; but to that he objected, saying, "He lies there like a noble prince; let him rest; I will not disturb him."

Henry VII built St. George's Chapel at Windsor, and a mausoleum for Henry VI; but the Privy Council determined that as that king had expressed a wish to be buried in the Abbey, his body should not rest at Windsor, consequently Henry VII determined on building the chapel, now known by his name, as a fitting burial-place for his predecessor. That was the object for which the chapel was built; but it is a doubtful question, after all, where Henry VI was buried. For many years past no royal personage had been interred in the Abbey, until on a recent occasion, when it received the body of the Duke de Montpensier, who, though a Roman Catholic and a Frenchman, had desired to have his last resting-place with the kings of England.

THE TOWER OF LONDON.

In the evening, Mr. Hepworth Dixon lectured at the Jermyn Street Museum, "On the Tower of London." Set against the Tower of London, he said, with its 800 years of historic life, its 1900 years of traditional fame, all other palaces and prisons appear but of yesterday. The oldest but of palace in Europe, the burg in Vienna, is of the time of Henry III; the Kremlin, in Moscow, the Doges' Palazzo, in Venice, are of the Fourteenth Century. The Bastile is gone, and the Burgello converted into a museum of peaceful arts. Vincennes, Spandau, Spilberg, Madgeburg, all are modern in comparison with the jail in which Ralph Flambard, our unruly Bishop of Durham, was confined so long ago as 1100, the time of the first crusade.

Avoiding the ground trodden in the various special histories and guide-books, Mr. Dixon devoted himself more especially to the most prominent of the personages who as royalty, guests or prisoners, had resided within its walls, beginning with Henry III, who was fond of living in the Tower, and spent a good deal of money in building new works, to the great annoyance of his people, in whose eyes it was the refuge and weapon of a tyrant. It was, however, in the excellent selection of telling incidents that Mr. Dixon was most successful. Take Sir Henry Wyat as an example. Wyat was a Lancastrian in politics, and, under the reign of Richard III, spent not a little of his time in the Tower. The Wyat papers tell us:—"He was imprisioned often; once in a cold and narrow tower, where he had neither bed to lie on nor clothes sufficient to warm him, nor meat for his mouth. He had starved there had not God, who sent a crow to feed his prophet, sent this his, and his country's martyr, acat both to feed and warm him. It was his own relation unto them from whom I had it. A cat came one day down into the dungeon unto him, and, as it were, offered herself unto him. He was glad of her, laid her in his bosom to warm him, and by making much of her won her love. After this she would come every day unto him divers times, and when she could get one, bring him a pigeon. He complained to his keeper of his cold and short fare. The answer was that "He durst not better it." "But," said Sir Henry, "if I can provide any will you promise to dress it for me?" "I may, well enough," said he (the keeper), "you are safe for that matter." And being urged again promised him, and kept his promise, dressed for him, from time to time, such pigeons as his accator the cat provided for him.

Sir Henry Wyat in his prosperity for this would ever make much of cats, as other men will of their spaniels or hounds; and, perhaps, you shall not find his picture anywhere, but like Sir Christopher Hatton with his dog, without a cat beside him. The prisoner had this faithful cat painted with a pigeon in its paws, offering it through the grated windows of his dungeon. That picture is in the collection of historical portraits now on view in South Kensington. In this way, sometimes as court, sometimes as prison, almost every noted room was peopled with speaking inmates, and the personal traits of many historic persons brought forcibly out.

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, Etc.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.

8 4 6m VANKIRK & CO

COAL.

ONE TRIAL

SECURES YOUR CUSTOM.

WHITNEY & HAMILTON,

LEHIGH,

SCHUYLKILL,

AND BITUMINOUS

COAL,

No. 935 North NINTH Street,

Above Poplar, East Side. [62

JAMES O'BRIEN,

DEALER IN

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL

BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.

Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch Post Office, promptly attended to.

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 6§

BENDER'S

COAL AND ICE DEPOT,

S. W. CORNER OF BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS.

Offers the celebrated West Lehigh Coal from the Greenwood Colliery, stove, egg and chestnut size $7 50: Nut at $6 50. Also, the very superior Schuylkill Coal, from the Reevesdale Colliery Nut size $6 00 All other sizes $7 00

All Coal warranted and taken back free of expense to the purchaser, if not as represented. Also, the Coal forbidden if not full weight. 2 10 6m

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.

No. 225 North THIRD Street.

If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known to commanding such recommendation as this:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1858.

We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the most pernicious and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.

BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC, Analytical Chemists.

NEW YORK, September 3, 1858.

I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr Charles Wharton Jr., Philadelphia, and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.

JAMES R CHILTON, M. D. Analytical Chemist.

BOSTON, March 7 1859.

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES M. D. State Assayer, No 16 Boylston street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle at No. 225 North THIRD Street Philadelphia. 4 4

M. NATHANS & SONS

IMPORTERS

OF

BRANDIES, WINES, GINS

Etc. Etc.

No. 19 North FRONT Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D NATHANS. 1 19m

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 510 RACE Street.

We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original state, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES of every description with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color is genuine or not.

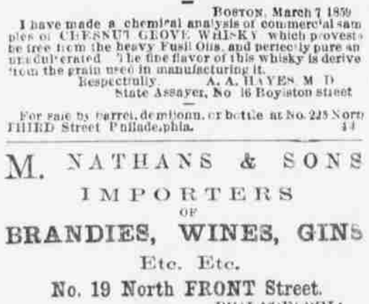
Opera Cloaks and Mantillas Curtains Table Covers Carpets Velvet Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc. cleaned and renished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfect n without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.

ALBEDYLL & MARX,

12 mths 5 No 510 RACE Street

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE. No. 14 N NINTH Street, above Market.—B. F. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety others Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Brace Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 2



MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, Etc.

Just completed, a beautiful variety of ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS, TOMBS AND GRAVE STONES

Will be sold cheap for cash.

Work sent to any part of the United States

HENRY S. TARR,

MARBLE WORKS,

4 wtm5 No 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

LANDSCAPE DRAWING CARDS, A BEAUTIful series of views, fifteen in number designed for the instruction of juvenile artists. Price, 15 cents a package. With the EVENING TELEGRAPH, NEW YORK CLIPPER etc., will be found on sale at the NEWS STAND, S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets. 2 3

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND NATIONAL CONCERT

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS'

NATIONAL ORPHANS' HOME FUND,

UNDER AUSPICES OF THE

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' UNION,

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

AT GROVER'S THEATRE,

On Thursday Evening, October 11, 1866.

300,000 tickets at $1 each—75,000 presents, valued at $250,000, consisting of Fine Residences, Lots, Pianos, Diamonds, Jewelry, Silverware, etc etc,

The many swindling schemes that have been presented to the public, during he past few months, somewhat delayed our sales, until we were able to satisfy the people throughout the country that this enterprise was genuine, and solely for charitable purposes. The directors are confident of the sale of every ticket, and have allotted sufficient time to guarantee the sales without any further postponement.

TICKETS CAN BE OBTAINED AT THE OFFICE OF

WILLIAM E. OWENS,

No. 527 CHESNUT STREET, Philadelphia;

ALSO, SENT TO ANY POST OFFICE IN THE COUNTRY PROMPTLY BY MAIL.

F. NOLEN & CO., General Agents,

No. 210 West FOURTH Street, Wilmington, Del,

MANAGING DIRECTORS.

Major H. A. HALL,
President Soldiers' and Sailors' Union,
Colonel CHARLES E CAPEHART,
Major M. B. ALBERGER,
WILLIAM S. MORSE.

TREASURER.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Esq.,
Cashier National Bank of the Metropolis.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, June 27 1866.

Whereas H A Hall and others, as "Managing Directors" of the "Grand National Concert," to be held in Washington D. C., on the 2d of August next have made due application to D. C. Lenhan, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Collection District of the District of Columbia, for permission to hold a lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise, and presented to him satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of said lottery, raffle or gift enterprise will be devoted to charitable uses permission is hereby granted to said "Managing Directors" to hold such lottery, raffle or gift enterprise free from a charge whether from tax or license, in respect to such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise. E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

All orders must be addressed, with stamps inclosed, to WILLIAM S. MORSE, Secretary Soldiers' and Sailors' National Concert, Washington, D. C. Lock Box No. 37.

We refer, by permission, to

Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. A.
General Robert C Schenck, M. C., Ohio.
General Halbert E. Paine, M. C., Wis.
General John B. Ketchum, M. C., N. Y.
General James G Blunt, Kansas.
General J. S. Hendrick, Iowa.
General D. C. McCallum, D. C.
General O. V. Dayton, N. Y.
Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, M. C., Mich.
Hon. George Lawrence, M. C., Penna.
D. C. Forney, Esq., D. C.
Major J. F. Dougherty, N. Y.
Hon. Richard Wallach, Mayor of Washington, D. C.
Hon. Henry C. Deming, M. C., Conn.
Hon. Ben C. Ingersoll, Ill.
Hon. Samuel J. Randall, M. C., Penna.
Hon. T. G. Bergen, M. C., New York.
Hon. Henry Wilson, U. S. S.
Hon. Ira Harris, U. S. S.
Hon. B. F. Wade, U. S. S.
Hon. Kellian V. Whaley, M. C., West Va.
Hon. William D. Kelley, M. C., Penna.
Hon. A. R. Taffin, M. C., N. Y.
Hon. Leonard Myers, M. C., Penna.
Hon. William A. Newell, M. C., N. J.
Hon. George W. Julian, M. C., Ind.
Hon. Stephen F. Wilson, M. C., Penna.
Hon. J. B. Grinnell, M. C., Iowa.
Major G. M. Van Buren, N. Y.
Gen. R. B. Hayes, M. C., Ohio.
Hon. T. Holmes, M. C., New York.
Hon. G. E. Lansam, M. C., W. Va.
Hon. James A. Marvin, M. C., New York.
Hon. Thomas T. Davis, M. C., New York 7 27 1m

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT street above Twelfth

The Management respectfully announces to the public that this establishment will be closed for five nights in order to give proper rehearsal to the powerful new scenic and National Play entitled

BIG ARAT; OR THE KNAVES OF THE PACK.

The intricate scenes of this play require the entire use of the stage, day and night, for the above-named time in order to make preparations to render him with proper effect; therefore the theatre will be closed and

REOPENED ON SATURDAY EVENING, August 11, when will be produced, for the

FIRST TIME IN AMERICA,

BACCARAT; OR THE KNAVES OF THE PACK, with a most powerful cast, new scenery, wardrobe, appointments, etc.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Street. TRIUMPHANT! TRIUMPHANT! ONLY THEATRE OPEN IN PHILADELPHIA. IMMENSE SUCCESS OF ALADDIN! THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, August 8, Second night on the Original Pageant of ALADDIN; OR THE WONDERFUL LAMP. Aladdin..... Miss Effie Germon as performed by her in this city for over FOURTEEN WEEKS, ALADDIN EVERY EVENING.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos 720—726 VINE Street. GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS NIGHTLY. By two large and efficient Orchestras. TO NIGHT, And EVERY NIGHT in connexion with our EXCELSIOR STRING BAND, a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city will perform. OPEN FOR THE SEASON. Our spacious summer Garden, artistically laid out with shrubbery Fountains etc. IN THE LADIES' SALOON. Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6 16§

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FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN. N. E. CORNER OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS. OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING, ALL SUMMER

Bodily exercise imparts health and strength the best preventive against sickness of the coming summer. 5 24 3m Professors HILLEBRAND & LEWIS.

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With or without steam power. Apply in the office, first floor.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTH-WEST, AND THE CANADAS

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, June 4 1866

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL streets Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7 30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8 15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon Harrisburg Pottsville, Tamaqua Sunbury, Williamsport Elmira, Rochester Niagara Falls, Buffalo Allentown Wilkesbarre Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg Easton etc etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown etc and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg etc; at PORT CLINTON with Lakawana Railroad trains for Wilkesbarre, Lock Haven, Elmira etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTER DOCK EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3 30 P M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 6 00 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 8 55 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5 00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7 55 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8 10 A M and Pottsville at 8 45 A M arriving in Philadelphia at 12 40 P M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 10 P. M., Pottsville at 2 45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6 45 P M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.

Leave Reading at 7 30 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4 10 P M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6 30 P M., arriving in Philadelphia 9 10 P. M.

Market train with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12 45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leave Reading at 11 30 A. M. and Downingtown at 12 30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 00 A. M. and Philadelphia at 3 15 P M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 00 A M. Returning from Reading at 4 25 P M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7 30 and 8 55 A. M. and 5 00 P M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6 35 A. M. and 12 2 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST

Leaves New York at 5 A M., and 8 00 P M., passing Reading at 11 45 and 11 53 A. M and 1 48 P M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago Williamsport Elmira, Baltimore etc

Lightning express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9 15 A M. and 9 15 P. M., passing Reading at 4 49 and 10 52 A. M. and 11 30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M and 2 45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Night train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2 10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11 30 A. M., and 7 15 P. M., arriving from Tamaqua at 7 05 A. M. and 1 40 and 4 15 P M

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7 50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg and 1 50 P M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3 30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7 35 A. M. and 5 25 P. M.

TICKETS

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada. The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. M. FELTON, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS

At 25 per cent. discount between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS,

Good for 1000 miles, between all points, $52 50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only to all points at reduced rates

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal seaside resorts good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday at reduced fare to be had only at the Ticket Office at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all localities on the line from the Company's new Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5 30 A M., 12 45 noon and 6 P. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville Fort Clinton and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3 15 P M. 8 15

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 16, 1866,

FOR GERMANTOWN

Leave Philadelphia 6 7 8, 9, 10 11, 12 A. M., 1 2 3 4 5, 5 5½, 6 7 8 9, 10 11 12 P M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8 20 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M. 1 2 3, 4, 4½, 5 6 7 8, 9 10, 11 P. M.

The 8 20 down train, and 3½ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown branch.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia 9 10 A. M., 2 3 5, 8 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 1 4, 6½ 9¾ P M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6 8, 10 12 A. M., 2 3¼ 5¾ 7, and 11 P. M

Leave Chesnut Hill 7 10 minutes, 8 9 40, 11 40 A M 1 40 3 40 5 40 6 40 8 40, and 10 40 minutes P. M.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia 9 10 minutes A. M., 2, 5, and 8 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7 40 minutes A. M., 12 40 6 40, and 9 20 minutes P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6 8 25 minutes, 11 05 A. M., 1¾, 4¾ 6¾ 8¾, 9 25 minutes, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown 6¾, 7, 7 50, 9 11 A. M., 1¾, 4¾ 6¾ and 8 P. M.

The 5¾ P. M. train will stop at School Lane, Wissahickon, Manayunk Spring Mill, and Conshohocken only.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¾ 4 and 7½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5¾ and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8 25 minutes, 11 05 A. M., 1¾, 4¾ 5¾, 6¾, 8 15, and 11¾ P M

Leave Manayunk 6¾ 7¾, 8 20 9¾, 11¾ A. M., 2, 5 03, 5¾ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¾ 4, and 7¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7¾ A. M., 1¾, 6 and 9¾ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.
Depot SIXTH and GREEN Streets

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot THIRD Street above Thompson.

For BETHLEHEM DOYLESTOWN MAUCH CHUNK EASTON WILLIAMSPORT and WILKESBARRE.

At 7 30 A. M (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.

At 3 30 P M (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, etc reaching Easton at 6 45 P. M.

At 5 15 P. M. for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8 35 A. M., 2 30 and 4 15 P. M

For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6 15 P. M

White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City passenger cars run direct to the depot.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Bethlehem at 6 25 A. M. and 12 45 Noon, and 5 15 P M.

Leave Doylestown at 6 40 A. M., 3 15 and 5 30 P. M.

Leave Lansdale at 6 00 A. M

Leave Fort Washington at 9 05 A. M., and 2 15 P. M

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 30 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 20 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 30 P. M.

Through tickets must be procured at the ticket offices, BIRD Street or BERKS Street.

5 21 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry) commencing MONDAY, July 16, 1866. Leave Philadelphia as follows:—

For Cape May, 9 A. M., Mail; 2 P. M., Accommodation; 4 P M. Fast Express

For Bridgeton, 8 a.m., and intermediate points, 8 A. M., and 3 30 P. M.

For Millville, and intermediate points 8 A. M. and 2 P M.

Woodbury Accommodation, 6 P. M.

RETURNING:

Leave Cape May at 6 30 A. M., Mail; 9 A. M., Fast Express; 5 P M., Express

Leave Bridgeton 7 15 A. M. and 3 30 P. M. Freight 6 30 P. M.

Leave Salem 7 A. M. and 3 45 P. M. Freight 5 45 P. M.

Leave Millville 6 55 A. M and 6 38 P. M. Freight 11 03 A M

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7 00 A. M until 5 00 P. M. that received before 9 00 A. M. will go through the same day

Freight Delivery, No 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue

J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

The West Jersey Express Company will attend to all the usual branches of Express business. A Special messenger accompanies each through train. Office No. 5 WALNUT Street Philadelphia. 7 2

1866—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1 P. M.

Leave Westward—Erie Mail, P. M.; Erie Express Train 12 M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains both ways between Philadelphia and Erie

NEW YORK CONNECTION.

Leave New York at 9 A. M. arrive at Erie 9 30 A. M.

Leave Erie at 4 45 P. M. arrive at New York 4 10 P. M.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.

For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTEENTH and MARKET Streets Phila.

And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. F. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWINNER,

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1866.

PERSONS LEAVING THE CITY DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS, CAN HAVE THE EVENING TELEGRAPH MAILED TO THEIR ADDRESS. TERMS, 75 CENTS PER MONTH.

Important Conservative Concessions.

EX-JUDGE B. R. CURTISS has written a letter on the subject of reconstruction, which, although dictated in the conservative interest, seems to us to concede the entire ground upon which that party stands. He says:—

"And if the officers of a State, having actual control of its government, have disobeyed the requirement to swear to support the Constitution, and have abused the power of the State by making war on the United States, this presents the case of an usurping and unlawful government of a State, which the United States may rightfully destroy by force; for, undoubtedly, the provision of the Constitution that 'the United States shall guarantee to every State *in this Union* a republican form of government' must mean a republican form of government in harmony with the Constitution, and which is so organized as to be *in this Union*."

It would seem, then, that a State may be so organized as *not* to be "*in this Union*," and that a rebellious State making war upon the United States is just in that condition. It also seems that "the United States may *rightfully destroy by force*" the Government of any State in such condition. This completely upsets the conservative theory that the rebellious States have never been out of the Union, and have lost none of their rights by rebellion.

But when it is once admitted that the seceding States lost their status in the Union by the Rebellion, and lost their republican forms of government, then the whole case is conceded to the radicals, for all that remains is to inquire who can admit States into the Union, or who can re-establish in them republican forms of government? The Constitution furnishes us with the ready answer to these questions. Congress is the only power that can admit States into the Union, and Congress is the only body that can prescribe the rules and regulations whereby republican forms of government can be established.

It is plainly not the work of the Executive, for his whole function is limited to the *execution* of law. He cannot make a State, nor can he admit it into the Union. It cannot come within the functions of the President as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy. He may overthrow the rebellious State, for that is a work of arms; but he cannot restore or reorganize it, for that is purely a work of peace. It is entirely a *civil*, as distinguished from a *military* operation.

Much less can the people themselves, who, by their own rebellion, have taken the State out of the Union, and destroyed its organization, voluntarily and of their own motion re-establish their Government, and restore their State to its previous condition in the Union. To suppose such power as this conferred upon *rebels* by our system of government would be preposterous. Besides, our form of government knows no such thing as spontaneous organization outside of the forms of law. If a State Government is to be organized, some *competent authority* must call the convention, must prescribe the terms of suffrage, the qualifications for office, the method of making returns, and the whole complicated routine of proceedings. It will not do for Tom, Dick, or Harry to usurp this authority; for one party might order an election upon one day, and another upon another, and neither would have lawful authority to bind the action of the other. All such sporadic and spontaneous movements are totally outside of the law and unknown to it.

Some higher authority must settle these preliminaries, so that the movements of the people shall be orderly, regular, and lawful. This higher authority is the people of the United States, acting through their representatives in Congress assembled, the constitutional law-making power of the nation.

This is the Republican theory, as we understand it. And we submit that it adheres throughout to the Constitution and to the spirit of our form of government. Every other theory that has yet been advanced leads, in our opinion, to anarchy on the one hand, or to usurpation on the other.

The Rebel Account of the New Orleans Massacre.

WE have before us the Rebel version of the late massacre in New Orleans, signed by Lieutenant-Governor VOORHEES, Attorney-General HERRON, and Mayor MONROE. Although these worthies have had seven or eight days in which to cook up their report, there is still enough on the very face of it to convict them and their party of all the bloodshed and loss of life on that disgraceful occasion.

Their chief point is that the assembling of the Convention was the *cause* of the riot. And so it was; but precisely in the same sense that the money in an honest man's pocket is the cause of a thief's stealing it.

The Rebels had *determined to break up the Convention*, and in this determination, and in this alone, was there any cause for apprehending a riot. There is not the remotest pretension that, had the Convention been allowed to assemble and proceed peaceably with its business, there would have been any outbreak. There is no pretension that the members of the Convention commenced the riot. They assembled quietly and peaceably, and commenced their business, only to find themselves suddenly surrounded by a howling, blood-thirsty mob. The police pretended to make some arrests, but it was evidently a mere ruse to drag the members out where they could be conveniently despatched by the mob.

In truth, as the facts come out day by day, the more clearly do we see that this riot was nothing more nor less than a preconcerted Rebel uprising for the massacre of Union men.

This Mayor MONROE is a violent, bad man—a bitter Rebel and a thorough scoundrel. There is not the least doubt in our own mind that he planned and engineered the entire riot, and did it for the purpose of murdering Union men.

He was imprisoned during the occupancy of New Orleans by General BUTLER; and General SHERIDAN now speaks of him as that "bad man" who "ought not to be reinstated," and who made a most "cruel and unnecessary slaughter." As long as wretches of this character are permitted to hold power in the South, the lives and property of Union men will be at the mercy of assassins and mobs. There will always be sufficient "cause" for Rebel riots as long as there are Union men to be robbed or murdered.

Expelled in Advance.

THE Conservative Republicans are read out of the Philadelphia Convention in advance. The New York *Times* having endorsed the following platform of principles for that Convention, to wit:—

1. Security for the future—to be guaranteed by a faithful execution and submission to the Civil Rights and Freedmen's Bureau laws;
2. Adoption of the proposed amendment of the Constitution;
3. The immediate admission to their seats in Congress of all loyal men who can take the test oath; and
4. The recognition of the right of every State to regulate the question of suffrage in its own way;

—the New York *Daily News* (Rebel organ) assails SEWARD, WEED, and RAYMOND without stint. It says:—

"In what respect this platform differs from that of the radical majority in Congress we cannot see. It certainly sustains the outrageous test oath, and all of the measures which the radicals passed over the President's veto and against his will—the Freedmen's Bureau bill, the Civil Rights bill, and the Constitutional amendment. The fact that the *Times* supports it proves what we have repeatedly said, that Messrs. SEWARD, WEED, and RAYMOND, and all those whom that paper represents, are not supporting the Philadelphia Convention from any desire to accomplish its avowed object the restoration of the South to its proper position in the Union—but from a selfish desire to re-establish their own ascendancy in the Republican party."

Returning to the charge in another article, the *News* says:—

"We have always supposed that the *Times*, RAYMOND, WEED & Co., had no serious intention of bolting the Black Republican party, and this is proof of it. There is really and practically no difference between the *Journal's* platform above quoted, which the *Times* endorses so 'heartily,' and the position of the Radical Rump Congress, as declared in the speeches of their leaders. So, after all the fuss, the controversy between the *Tribune* and *Times* is simply a personal squabble between THURLOW WEED and HORACE GREELEY, and has reference to the spoils and *nothing else*. SEWARD and WEED have got the inside track and *intend to keep it*. To do this it is necessary to pretend to support the President's reconstruction policy, and hence the pretended support of the Philadelphia Convention. If, after this admission, the President or any Democrat shall be deceived into a belief that there is any difference between the leaders of the '*Conservative Republicans*' and the Radical Republicans, he is more easily humbugged than we thought."

This is pleasant on WEED, RAYMOND & Co., but it is no more than they had a right to expect. They will be totally overslaughed in the Convention, and their proposed platform don't stand the ghost of a chance of being adopted. Indeed, if the above platform correctly represents the views of conservative Republicans, then they have no call to associate themselves with such politicians as the VALLANDIGHAMS, the WOODS, the REEDS, and the sooner they get out of such company the better. The truth is, our conservative Republicans will find that they are sold—badly sold—in the Philadelphia Convention.

THE AMERICAN ACADEMY.—Our country has seldom seen an assemblage in which a greater number of more distinguished *savans* are united than the one now in session at Northampton, Mass. It is the National Academy of Science, and among the members we notice the following well-known gentlemen:—

Professors LOUIS AGASSIZ, WALCOTT, GIBBS, and BENJAMIN PIERCE, of Harvard College; President BARNARD and Professors TERRY, ROOD, and RUTHERFORD, of Columbia College; Professor GUYET, of Princeton, N. J.; Messrs. J. P. LESLEY, LECANTE and FRASER, of Philadelphia; LEE, LESQUEREUX, of Columbus; B. A. GOULD, of Cambridge, Mass., and W. D. WHITNEY, of Yale, answered to their names. Admiral C. H. DAVIS and Professor COFFIN, of the Naval Academy, afterwards came in. Professor A. A. GOULD, of Boston, and Professor S. W. JOHNSON, of Yale College, have arrived in town, and General BARNARD and others are expected to-morrow.

A DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.—We notice among the arrivals in our city the Hon. ALEXANDER RAMSEY, United States Senator from Minnesota. Mr. RAMSEY is a gentleman of national reputation, a Senator of most distinguished ability and approved patriotism, and one who, through the darkest days of our dark war, was ever found manfully fighting for the principles of freedom. He returns, after discharging the arduous duties of the long session, to his Western home, and it is on his way there that he happens to be in our city.

A GOOD NOMINATION.—Hon. L. P. POLAND, recently appointed U. S. Senator from Vermont to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. SOLOMON FOOT, has been nominated by acclamation for Congress in the Second District. His election is assured. His presence in the House will be a vast addition to its ability. He is a gentleman of fine legal attainments, the highest probity, and considerable experience, and will have a controlling influence in our turbulent lower House.

THE NEW YORK "TIMES'" ACCOUNT OF THE NEW ORLEANS MASSACRE.—We call attention to an account of the New Orleans massacre, published in our paper to-day, from the special correspondent of the New York *Times*, who was an eye-witness of the events he describes. It shows the riot to have been a horrible massacre, the leading actors in which were the Rebel police.

DEATH FROM A FALL OVER A MELON RIND.—We find the following in the Norfolk *Old Dominion* of Friday:—

"Yesterday morning, at about 8 o'clock, Mrs. Elizabeth Young, a lady of some sixty years of age, while on the sidewalk in front of the dry goods establishment of Messrs. Sheldner, Wertheimer & Co., stepped on a muskmelon rind, which, slipping, caused her to fall. She was immediately lifted, and taken to the back room of the store mentioned, and a physician called in. Dr. James D. Galt came immediately, but found the lady in a moribund condition. It is supposed that she fell on her head and side, and that concussion of the brain ensued. Convulsions followed her fall to the pavement and she died in a comatose condition."

We publish the above as a solemn warning to persons in this city who are in the habit of throwing melon rinds and seed upon the sidewalks. It is exceedingly dangerous, and should be made a punishable offense.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Mr. Davis' Health Failing—General Condition of the Prisoner—Mrs. Davis, Etc.

FORTRESS MONROE, VA., August 6.—Mr. O'Conor's late visit down here during the past week has demonstrated one thing, which is, that Mr. Davis has failed in health considerably since his visit previous to the one I speak of. This fact I have ascertained from a source as trustworthy as possible, and is next to the "powers that be," Mr. O'Conor has himself expressed as much to a gentleman who exercises a great deal of influence here. To persons who are in the habit of seeing the great State prisoner daily in his walks from Carroll Hall to the casemates occupied by his family, and then on his rambles around the fort, cannot notice any material change from his everyday appearance; but an observing eye like that of Mr. O'Conor can detect any and every alteration taking place in the frame of his illustrious client, and his observation I would sooner trust than that of many doctors.

It is doubtless owing to mental grievances that Mr. Davis' health is on the decline. Save his close confinement at Carroll Hall, between tattoo and reveille he is allowed the freedom of the fort, and is untrammelled in his rambles and avocations. Yet Mr. Davis' health is declining, and if he remains a prisoner much longer the consequences may prove serious, and the vengeance of Secretary of War Stanton conquer its victim.

Few persons would have survived the trials, anxieties, and suffering this one man has undergone during the fourteen months of his imprisonment, and only such a superior spirit as that of Mr. Davis, whose mental capacity outweighs his physical prowess, is equal to such a task, and if he is broken down physically, mentally he is the same as ever, and it is only owing to this fact that he holds out.

Pride may be said to be one of the stimulants buoying up the spirits of Mr. Davis. Should he be released now, or hear suddenly of his pardon, the reaction might prove more fatal than the first flush of misery. His anguish on being consigned to a dungeon was deep and lasting. The agony, however, partially relieved itself, and the heart, while it suffered temporarily, was not entirely disturbed.

Having in a measure become resigned to his fate now, and expecting nought but a malignant prosecution, the exertion of his friends in procuring a release, or even a pardon, may prove successful. If is the sudden announcement of such an event to him which may prove fatal, and no matter what news there may be concerning him, his friends should be careful not to impart it too suddenly. A man of his years cannot undergo as much as one younger, and it takes but little to "snap a bent bow in twain."

Mrs. Davis devotes all her time to her husband. She hardly goes out except in his company about the fort. Her children are frequently sent to Norfolk, merely, however, for the pleasant sail such a trip invites. As a general thing, every day brings some visitors to the fort to see Mr. and Mrs. Davis, and in order to receive and entertain these, Mrs. Davis is necessarily bound to remain at *home* more than she otherwise might. Still she seems contented. Her being allowed to be in her husband's company fourteen out of the twenty-four hours satisfies her. It would be folly to say she is happy (how can that be possible?) but she is smoothed, and thankful for such benefits as she receives.—*New York World.*

Important Rumors About Jeff. Davis—Cholera on the Brain at Norfolk—A Tornado Visitation, Etc.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 6.—A rumor prevails to-day, but not traceable, as far as I have been able to ascertain, to an authoritative source, that Jeff. Davis is to be tried in Norfolk instead of Richmond, and that orders have been given to prepare suitable rooms in the Custom House for the trial. It is given as the basis of this rumor, that there will be much less difficulty in securing an impartial jury in Norfolk than in the late Confederate capital; and further, that there is far less liability of outside interference or disturbance in the former than the latter place.

Gossipping rumor has also set a story afloat to the effect that Mr. Charles O'Conor left here carrying strong and convincing proofs with him of the gradually failing health of Mr. Davis; and that backed by this evidence, he will renew his efforts to secure the parole of Mr. Davis, or his release on bail. As to the first rumor there is probably little positive basis for it, although making the change referred to has unquestionably very substantial grounds in its favor, which, before the time of the trial arrives, may come home with such force to the Government as to influence the change in the locality of the trial to be made. Regarding the present physical state of Mr. Davis I have it from the most reliable authority that he has been and is most sensibly declining in health, and that his friends are becoming seriously anxious on his account. Though well assured on this point I am very positively advised that Mr. O'Conor, while here, intimated to no one any such intended action on his part as that rumor now ascribes to him.

The Board of Health of Norfolk are getting seriously frightened on the subject of cholera. I am told that at a meeting of this body held today, the subject was seriously discussed of placing the city in the closest quarantine for the next thirty days, and not allow a railroad train, steamboat, or sailing vessel to come to the place within this time. The erroneous statements of the cholera having already assumed epidemical forms in New York and Philadelphia have given rise to this fright. It is a noticeable fact that people coming from New York heard but little of the cholera while there, but the farther they get away more and more frightful stories of its alarming prevalence greet their ears.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE REBELLION IN HAYTI.

Surrender of the Insurgents at Gonaives—The Rebellion Entirely Suppressed—Free Pardon Granted by Geffrard to the Insurgents Except the Leaders.

From the Boston Journal, August 6.

We are indebted to a mercantile firm in this city for late advices from Hayti. A Port-au-Prince letter of July 13 states that the recent insurrection which broke out at Gonaives on the 5th of July has been entirely suppressed by the prompt action of the Government. The troops of President Geffrard marched from the Cape and from St. Marcs to Gonaives, which town they surrounded on the land side, and acting in conjunction with the Haytien gunboat *Galatea* in the harbor, compelled the insurgents to surrender, and the town was given up to the regular Government authorities. During the commotion in the town some one hundred people took refuge on the premises of the American Consul. A free pardon would be extended to all of the insurgents except three persons, who were members of the Provisional Government. This last attempt to revolutionize Hayti seems to have been very brief, as well as quite unimportant in its results. It is thought that the island will now enjoy a short respite from her recent troubles, although there is still considerable dissatisfaction felt among the inhabitants in regard to the past course of President Geffrard.

"MASONRY IN TIME OF WAR."—Mr. William B. Smith, 3d, editor *Keystone*, Raleigh, North Carolina, is engaged in "collecting and compiling accounts of incidents of Masonic relief, protection, aid, counsel, influence, partiality, etc., which were the results of demonstrations of practical Masonry during the late civil war in this country." He earnestly solicits information of any kind, in reliable and explicit form, touching this subject, from brethren and lodges all over the United States. With this matter he designs collating and preparing an elaborate history of practical Masonry during the late war, which he will issue in a volume under the title of "Masonry in Time of War." He asks his brethren to assist him in his undertaking by forwarding to him any information that will advance the interest of his work. The *Keystone*, of which Mr. Smith is editor, is endorsed by the Grand Lodge of North Carolina.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, August 8, 1866.

The Stock Market was more active this morning, and prices were better. Government bonds, as we have noticed for some time past, continue in good demand. 10-40s sold at 99¼, an advance of ¼; 7·30s at 104½@104¾, a slight advance; and new 5-20s at 106½, no change; 108¾ was bid for old do.; and 109¾ for 6s of 1881. Pennsylvania 6s are also in demand, with sales at 93¾@94, an advance of ½.

Railroad shares are the most active on the list at an advance. Northern Central sold at 46¼, an advance of ¼; Catawissa preferred at 38¼@38¾ the latter rate an advance of 1 on the closing price last evening; Reading at 56@56¼, an advance of ¾; Pennsylvania Railroad at 57½, no change; Little Schuylkill at 38¼@39, an advance of ½; Philadelphia and Erie at 32¼@32¾, no change and North Pennsylvania at 39½, an advance of ½. 124¾ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 58 for Norristown; 56 for Minehill; 29 for Elmira common; and 42 for preferred do.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there is no change to notice. Hestonville sold at 18¾; 55 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 21 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; and 65 for West Philadelphia.

Bank shares continue in good demand for investment, but we hear of no sales. 226 was bid for North America; 140 for Philadelphia; 129 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 54¾ for Commercial; 94 for Northern Liberties; 32 for Mechanics'; 105 for Southwark; 53 for Penn Township; 55¼ for Girard; 85 for Western; 31 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 95 for Tradesmen's; 65½ for City; 40 for Consolidation; and 65 for Corn Exchange.

In Canal shares there is very little movement. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 35¾, no change; 26¼ was bid for common do.; 57 for Lehigh Navigation; 118 for Morris Canal preferred; and 14¼ for Susquehanna Canal.

Oil Shares continue very dull; Caldwell sold at ¾.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 148½; 11 A. M., 148¾; 12 M., 148¾; 1 P. M., 148¾.

—It is announced that the Treasury offices will on the 15th instant pay the coupon on the first series of 7·30 per cent. Treasury Notes of the United States. These notes are now convertible at the Treasury offices or at Washington, free of expense to the holder, into the United States 5-20 gold-bearing bonds of 1865, registered or coupon. The exchange can be made before or after the 15th of August coupon is detached. If before, the holder will receive seventy-five days' interest from the 15th February last to 1st May, at the rate of 7·30 per annum, or two cents per day on each $100, in addition to the 5-20 stock at par, dating and carrying interest in gold at 6 per cent. from the 1st of May. If after the 15th of August coupon is collected, the holder will have to repay the back interest for one hundred and seven days to the 1st of May last, so as to equalize the exchange.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

"Money is abundant at 4@6 per cent. on call, but there is more inquiry. There is no pressure of National currency, and borrowers are readily found to pay interest for it. In commercial paper no change; best names pass at 5 per cent., and good at 5½@6 per cent.

"Foreign Exchange is more active. The following quotations were current at the opening of business:—Bills at 60 days on London, 105½@107 for commercial; 107¼@108 for bankers'; do. at short sight, 108¼@109; Paris at 60 days, 5·25@5·18¾; do. at short sight, 5·17½@5·16¼; Hamburg, 35@35½; Amsterdam, 40@40½; Frankfort, 42@42½; Bremen, 77@78¼; Prussian thalers, 72@72½.

"In Freights to Liverpool, 5000 bush. corn at 5d; and to Antwerp, per steamer, 25 hhds. tobacco and 2 hhds. tallow at 25s."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro. No. 40 S. Third street.

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Reading 20..55·94 200 sh Cat pf its..s3) 28¼

FIRST BOARD

$7050 U S 10-40s coup 99¼ | 100 sh Reading..s5wn 56
$6000 U S 7-30s June 104½ | 200 sh do...tots. 55
$5000 do ..... 104½ | 200 sh do ls s5wnt 56
$10000 U S 5-20s cp 1865 106¼ | 100 sh do..... 55
$242 72 Pa 6s coup... 93 | 100 sh do.....s10 55
$2000 do ..... 93¼ | 100 sh do.....s30 56
$2000 do.....tots. 94 | 100 sh do...s30wn 56
$2000 Alleg Co 6s... 72 | 100 sh Lit Sch..... 38½
$2000 N Pa R 6s..... 90¼ | 100 sh do.....b60 39
$11500 do ....tots. 90¾ | 12 sh do 39¼
$4000 Ph & E 6s..... 90¾ | 48 sh do..... b5 38¾
$100 Morris Can'l 90¾ | 12 sh do.....b6 38¾
100 sh N Central..... 46¼ | 100 sh do..... 38¼
5 sh Penn R..... 57¼ | 100 sh N Pa R.....b5 33½
57 sh do.....s5 57¼ | 100 sh Ph & E..... 32½
200 sh Caldwell..... ¾ | 103 sh Fulton Coal.. 6¼
100 sh Catawissa pf s30 38¼ | 100 sh Hestonville R 18½
100 sh do ..s30wn 38¼ | 5 sh Acad Music .. 60
10 sh Minehill..... 56

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

	Buying	Selling.
American Gold	148½	149
American Silver, 48 and 4s	140	142
Compound Interest Notes:—		
" " June, 1864	13½	13¾
" " July, 1864	13	13¼
" " August, 1864	12½	12¾
" " October, 1864	11½	11¾
" " Dec., 1864	10½	10¾
" " May, 1865	8¼	8½
" " August, 1865	7	7¼
" " Sept., 1865	6½	6¾
" " October 1865	6	6¼

—The following is a statement of coal transported on the Delaware and Hudson Canal for the week ending August 4, 1866:—

	For the week.	For the season.
Delaware and Hudson Canal Co..	33 285	709,943
Pennsylvania Coal Co.....	591	12 243
Total tons.....	33,876	722,186
For the same period last year:—		
Delaware and Hudson Canal Co..	15 491	408,112
Pennsylvania Coal Co.....	473	19,137
Total tons.....	15,963	427,249

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, August 8.—The Flour Market continues to be characterized by extreme dullness, and it is useless to deny that the tendency of prices is downward. Low grades of old stock are remarkably heavy, and can only be disposed of at relatively low figures. About 600 barrels were taken by the home consumers principally Northwestern extra family, at $10@10·75; and Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do at $10·50@11 50; including small lots of superfine at $6 75@7 50; old stock extras at $7 50@8·50; fresh ground new wheat at $10·50@11; and fancy brands at $12@14 according to quality. No sales of Rye Flour or Corn Meal have been reported.

Supplies of Wheat come forward slowly, and prime quality is in good demand at the advance noted this morning; sales of 2700 bushels new Delaware red at $2 70@3000 bushels old winter sold at $2 55; nothing doing in white. The stock of Rye is nearly exhausted; small sales of Western and Pennsylvania at 90c.@$1. There is very little corn here and the demand is rather better; small sales of yellow at 90c., and Western mixed at 88@89c. There is less doing in Oats; sales of 5000 bushels new Delaware at 47c. There is but little Quercitron Bark offering, and No. 1 is held at $35 per ton.

Whisky moves slowly, with small sales of Pennsylvania at $2 23@2 24 and Ohio at $2 29.

A DUEL—LOVE THE CAUSE.—The Abbeville (S. C.) *Banner* of Wednesday has an account of an affair of honor that occurred at Moseley's Ferry on Saturday morning last, between a Captain Birch and a Mr. Knight, young lawyers from Elberton, Georgia. The distance was eight paces, and there was to be no proposition of adjustment previous to the third fire. At the second fire, however, Mr. Knight was shot through both thighs. The wound, though painful, is a flesh wound, and not regarded dangerous. As usual, the fight, we hear, was about a lady.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MUJAVIRO.—WE COPY THE FOLLOWing meritorious notice of this most delicious perfume from Forney's *Press*:—

MUJAVIRO.—This delicious new perfume for the handkerchief, is without a rival for delicacy, durability, and richness. In fact, of all perfumes the fragrant Mujaviro (of Russian origin) may be called the quintessence. For sale by all the principal druggists. (7 14 6m4p

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESTNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the whole country.

7 30 6m4p JOY, COE & CO.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS—Office of Chief Commissioner, FIFTH Street, west side, below Chesnut.

PHILADELPHIA, August 8, 1866.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, the 10th inst., for the construction of a Sewer on the line of Fifth street, from Chesnut to Locust street, thence westward on the line of Locust street three hundred and fifty feet, to be built of brick circular in form, with a clear inside diameter of three feet, with such inlets and manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

The understanding to be that the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer, to the amount of one dollar and twenty five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street, as so much cash paid, the balance to be paid by the city.

All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals.

Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department, as directed by Ordinance of May 25, 1860.

If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next higher bid.

Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

W. W. SMEDLEY,
8 7 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

NOTICE.—APPLICATION WILL BE made by the undersigned to the Department of Highways for a contract to pave SIXTH Street, from Somerset street to the Reading Railroad, Twenty-fifth Ward. All persons owning property on the line proposed to be paved, will make known any objection to the Department of Highways on or before 2 o'clock THURSDAY, 23d day of August. The whole distance to be paved is 2380 feet.

The following named persons have signed an agreement to do the undersigned to do the work: John Genther Sixth street 150 feet; F T Burgan, do. 100 feet; Martin Borsheh, 64 feet; John Dobger 36 feet; Charles Fuhr 50 feet; Gottlob Mauz 125 feet; H. Loesch, 2 9 feet; Manuel Quirg 75 feet; John Sailor, 90 feet; Samuel C. Bunting, 18 feet.

8 6 3t S. A. MILLER, Contractor.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:—

ENGINEERING—Civil, Topographical and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; AGRICULTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS.

There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; or MODERN LANGUAGES and BIBLOLOGY; and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.

For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk or the Faculty.

EASTON, Pennsylvania, April 4 1866 5 10

FOR RECORDER OF DEEDS, WILLIAM M. COOPER of the Fifth Ward, subject to the decision of the Convention of the Union party.

8 4 2t

CITY OF QUINCY ILLINOIS BONDS.

Holders of said Bonds can exchange them for new Bonds, which the State pays like State Bonds.

Address, or call on O. C. Skinner, of Quincy Ill. at office of KIDDER, PIERCE & CO., No. 19 BROAD Street, New York, for 30 days. 31 1mrp

NOTICE.—APPLICATION HAS been made for the renewal of the following CITY LOANS AND CERTIFICATES OF STOCK, drawn to the subscriber's order, and stolen from his dressing-room of a commission dry goods house, a young man, who must write a good hand, and be correct at figures. Box No. 707 Post Office. 8 6 mwf4t*

City 6 per cent (new), Nos. 12 462 12 4 3, 12,464 12 465; Germantown Bank Nos 1407 99 100; Commonwealth Bank No. 50; Arch st. Theatre No 243; Point Breeze Park No 16; Gas Mining Company, No. 679.

All persons are cautioned against receiving the same.

6 18 1m5a* CASPER HEFT.

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A most exquisite, delicate, and fragrant Perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by 6 13 ws

PHALON & SON, New York.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR PHALON S—TAKE NO OTHER.

GRAND CARNIVAL AND BAL MASQUE, AT CONGRESS HALL, CAPE ISLAND, N. J., THUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 9.

SUBSCRIPTION TICKETS.....$3 00
LADIES INVITATIONS.....$1 00
8 7 3t

COLUMBIA HOUSE,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.
MR. ADOLPH BIRGFELD

Has the honor to announce that the

GRAND ELITE BALL

OF THE SEASON, WILL TAKE PLACE

ON SATURDAY EVENING, August 11,

AT THE

COLUMBIA HOUSE.

Particulars in future advertisements. (8 6 3t

THE GRAND CONCERT AND ELITE HOP OF THE SEASON, AT THE SURF HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

Saturday Evening, August 11, 1866.

Particulars in future advertisements. (8 8 tf

A CHOICE COLLECTION OF FINE OLD English Books, comprising the finest editions, with many of great rarity, together with a rich assortment of French Facetiæ.

B. ASHWORTH,
No. 228 S. NINTH Street, below Walnut.

N. B.—Old Books bought in large or small quantities or exchanged. 26 1m4p

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"CAMPAIGN DIAL,"
AN AFTERNOON DAILY PAPER.

The undersigned will release the

"CAMPAIGN DIAL,"

For the canvass, commencing on the 27th inst., devote to the interests of the

National Union Johnson Party.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR CAMPAIGN, IN ADVANCE.

Single copy	$ 1 00
Five copies	4 00
Ten copies	7 50
Twenty copies	13 00
Fifty copies	25 00

Subscriptions should be forwarded at once.
Advertisements at former rates. Address

S. E. COHEN, Editor,
8 4 4t Box 515, Post Office, Philadelphia.

ASK FOR

Boutwell's Tax-Payer's Manual,

If you wish the best published. Sold by

LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,
No 119 WASHINGTON Street, Boston, Mass.,
And all Booksellers. 8 6 mwf3t5p

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

THREE IMPORTANT AGENCIES.

The celebrated
LILLIE'S CHILLED-IRON SAFES,
The cheapest and best—indeed, the only strictly fire and burglar proof safe made.

STEAM-ENGINE PACKING,
Called Miller's Lubricative Steam Packing, unsurpassed and unequaled.

AND THE SCALES FROM THE
GREAT BEND SCALE WORKS, PENN'A.
Scales warranted to equal any in the market, and on terms much more favorable.

The undersigned having the General Agency for the sale of the above articles in this city, he respectfully solicits the attention of all parties interested both the dealer and consumer, hoping to merit (as he has already received) the continuance of a liberal public patronage.

M. C. SADLER, Agent,
8 6 No 639 ARCH Street.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

A HINT TO TOBACCO CHEWERS

WEDDING-CAKE FINE CUT TOBACCO.

The only FINE CUT TOBACCO ever manufactured in Philadelphia.

The Best in the Market.

EVERYBODY USES IT.

Manufactured from the Best Leaf.

SOLD EVERYWHERE. (6 11

Factory, S. E. corner BROAD and WALLACE Streets

CIGARS! CIGARS! CIGARS!—100,000 fine Havana Cigars for sale cheap, to close consignment.

8 2 6t ROOM No. 11, No. 409 CHESNUT Street.

WANTS.

WANTED—AS ASSISTANT IN THE COUNTING-room of a commission dry goods house, a young man, who must write a good hand and be correct at figures. Box No. 707 Post Office. 8 6 mwf4t*

WANTED TO RENT, BY THE FIRST of September a convenient Dwelling; rent $600 to $1000, with bonus. HILL No. 500 MARKET Street. 1t*

BOARDING WANTED.

BOARDING WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES a Room and Board in a private family. Address G. W. S., Box No. 2071 Post Office, stating terms. 8 8 6t

FOR SALE.

GERMANTOWN RESIDENCE FOR SALE or to let, the property of the late Dr. J. W. Moore, Harvey street. Immediate possession given. Apply on the premises. 8 8 3t*

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON,

Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,

Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY; Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets Crapes Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc.

GAS LIGHT
FOR THE COUNTRY.

FERRIS & CO.'S AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES

FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES, MILLS, HOTELS, CHURCHES, ETC

FURNISHING FROM TEN TO SIX HUNDRED LIGHTS, AS MAY BE REQUIRED.

This machine is guaranteed: does not get out of order, and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week. The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, has gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE,

No. 105 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

Where the machines can be seen in operation.

FERRIS & CO., Box 1491 P. O.

Send for a Pamphlet. 6 19 2m

SHERRY WINE.

FINE HARMONY SHERRY WINE.

ALSO, FINEST QUALITY CROWN SHERRY

For sale by the cask or demijohn.

ALSO, CHOICE TABLE CLARET,

FOR SALE BY

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

4 14 6p] S. W. cor BROAD and WALNUT.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

That we make the NITROUS OXIDE pure, and administer it in the safest and most effectual manner, and extract Teeth absolutely without pain, eighteen thousand patients, and the medical profession will testify.

It is our specialty. We never fail.

Come to headquarters. (8 8 1m

OFFICE, No. 737 WALNUT Street

THE NEW YORK POLICE.

Astounding Developments — Alleged Complicity of the Metropolitan Detectives with Criminals—How Crime Flourishes in New York—A Detective Caught in the Act of Taking a Bribe—The Detective Office Placed in Charge of an Inspector, Etc.

On Friday morning of last week the Detective Office at No. 300 Mulberry street, heretofore under charge of John S. Young, Chief of the force, was suddenly, and without previous warning, taken from the hands of that person and placed in charge of Inspector Carpenter. The detectives were all ordered to report at the Central Office, and not to go out until they had received special directions so to do. John A. Kennedy, Superintendent of the force, then met the men assembled, and made them an address, the purport of which was that a thousand rumors were afloat regarding the corruptions said to exist among the detectives as a body; that thieves and counterfeiters had been complaining that the detectives had been "beating" them, or sharing in their ill-gotten gains, until they (the thieves and counterfeiters) could endure it no longer, and that the great public must eventually come to know of these practices unless they were summarily and at once put an end to. The men were further informed that henceforth all business transacted at the office would be done through Inspector Carpenter, and from him they would receive their orders. The detectives were utterly surprised at this sudden change in affairs, and, from the Chief down, looked blank with astonishment.

What was to happen next they could not possibly surmise. All inquiry among them failed to elicit anything of a reliable character. One officer, upon being questioned, said he believed some person had lost a wallet containing a dollar, and because the detectives did not use as much exertion in looking for it as they would have done for ten thousand, the party (being a friend of a commissioner) had raised a terrible breeze. Others of the officers advanced equally absurd theories, but none of them seemed willing to communicate anything having the slightest appearance of truth.

The outside rumors were of a conflicting character. Parties visiting police headquarters were aware that something was up, but could not tell what. The members of the press were as much befogged as anybody, and it was not until yesterday that the real cause of the change and some of the subsequent developments leaked out in such quantities as to form the basis of a tangible story.

THE FACTS IN THE CASE,

as far as they can be at present arrived at, are these:—The tremendous exertions recently put forth by the Government in this city to repress counterfeiting developed, among other matters, a perfect system of operations among the counterfeiters, which had thus far placed justice at defiance. It demonstrated also that certain of the local officers were friendly to these men, and for a consideration used their authority to shield them from the punishment due their crimes.

The officers of the United States Secret Service state that they were approached by the parties for whom they had warrants with direct bribes to let them go, and that the criminals when arrested asked as an especial favor to be taken to the Mulberry street office, naming one or more detectives with whom they had been in the habit of sharing their plunder in the past, and whom they said would speak in their favor. These facts being duly reported, were taken cognizance of, and, although the stories came from thieves and counterfeiters, they were accompanied by such corroborative proof as to compel belief.

HOW A DETECTIVE WAS CAUGHT.

One of the counterfeiters, on being arrested, asked to be taken to a certain detective at Police Headquarters. On being told that he could not go there he exclaimed, "Well, he loses a fifty by this!" and then went on to state that he had committed an offence some time since for which this officer had arrested him, and that in order to get off he offered to give the officer $100, but not having but fifty about him, the detective agreed to let him go for that, and take the other fifty at a future time. That "future time" was last Friday evening, just twelve hours after Mr. Superintendent Kennedy had met the detectives in a body and warned them against indulgence in this besetting sin.

At dusk on that evening it is alleged the thief and the detective met, not in obscurity, but on the great highway of the metropolis, and transacted the business which made them companions in crime. In this case justice was swift and sudden; for overshadowing them both two stalwart police captains stood ready to take the guilty party should the trade be consummated. This they did, and the detective who had so often placed his unwelcome hands upon the shoulders of others was himself a prisoner.

How he felt, or what his emotions were as he came into the presence of his superiors, are matters best known to himself. The money was taken from him just as it had been marked by the careful hand of the Superintendent, and after being properly identified as such, was handed back to him. He was allowed, it is said, to write his resignation; but for the honor of the Police Board, the Superintendent, the inspectors, and so much of the detective force as are not implicated, it is to be hoped that this is not true, but that an official investigation will at once be ordered.

OTHER DETECTIVES IMPLICATED.

It is stated that there are several other detectives implicated in dealing with the thieves and counterfeiters, and that there are numerous affidavits coming from respectable sources going to establish this fact. On this point, however, the authorities and police headquarters are extremely reticent. They have flatly denied that any of the occurrences above stated have transpired, a course which will only tend to complicate matters when it is finally brought before the public, which is its inevitable fate.

WHAT WILL BE DONE

is still a mystery. Whether the Board of Police Commissioners will order an investigation, or whether the United States Attorney, Mr. Courtney, will move to have these men indicted for tampering with United States criminals and allowing them to escape for a bribe, cannot be told. A solution to the problem will probably be arrived at in a few days. At present Mr. Inspector Carpenter remains in charge of the business of the detective office, and has special instructions to scrutinize with severity all that is done.

THE NAMES OF THE GUILTY PARTIES

are, it is rumored, all in the hands of the Commissioners, as well as the key to obtaining such evidence as will enable the officers. If this is true, and an investigation is ordered by the Board, it may open the eyes, not of the public only, but of the Commissioners themselves, and may explain how it is that so many stupendous robberies occur in public localities in the height of business hours, and with the officers of the law patrolling up and down before the very door out of which the thieves come with their gold and bonds, and it may show also the secret springs by which some property comes back into the house of a favored friend, while others goes astray for weeks and months, and returns at last only when there is "a handsome reward, and no questions asked."—*New York Herald.*

AMUSEMENTS.

THE WALNUT is the only theatre open at present, and the extravaganza of *Aladdin* is attracting very fine houses. This theatre will not be closed during the present summer. Next week Mr. J. B. Roberts, the efficient stage manager, supported by a good stock company. Of course *Faust and Marguerite* will be given, with Roberts in his great creation, "Mephistopheles." Mr. Roberts will be followed by the Buzzay Family, whose performances have created such a *furor* in New York and Boston. The Buzzays are pronounced the only rivals to the Ravels in the world.

THE NEW CHESNUT THEATRE opens positively on Saturday evening next, with the great sensational and scenic drama of *Baccarat; or, the Knaves of the Pack.* This new play has been very successful in Paris, London, and New York. The scenery is handsomer and the machinery more wonderful than any hitherto presented to American audiences. The cast will embrace Miss Josie Orton, Mrs. E. F. Keach, Miss Lizzie Cooper, Miss Katie Baker, Messrs G. H. Clark, Walter Lennox, Michael Wolf, and others.

THE NEW AMERICAN THEATRE opens on Saturday evening next, the 18th inst., with Mr. Stuart Robson as the star, supported by a good stock company. Mr. Estenshaw has refitted this house and a new drop curtain painted, and save no means shall be spared in making it a first-class theatre.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[For Additional City Intelligence see Third Page.]

THE CHESNUT STREET BRIDGE.—This beautiful and much abused structure has been the subject of more discussion and more jokes than any other public institution in our city. When it was first commenced in 1860, we confidently expected to see it finished in a year's time from its commencement. But its growth was slow and very gradual. The public got tired of looking at the foundations for the bridge, and the unfinished abutments stood so long in an incomplete state that one might have lost recollect on of their commencement, and have imagined them the remains of some ancient ruin. Abuse and ridicule were alike heaped upon the contractors, but still the work went on by infinitely small degrees. The negro minstrels and the funny papers had alike their flings at them, and the "oldest inhabitant" was called on to tax his memory to remember the commencement.

Within the past six months, however, a sudden start was made, and the famous "man and boy," so long the reported sole force employed, were largely reinforced, and the ironwork was put up rapidly, and in good workmanlike manner. It was so rapidly put together that the passenger cars commenced to cross it on the morning of the Fourth of July. Since that time there has been a comparative lull. Workmen are now engaged in fitting the spandrels upon which the iron balustrading is to be bolted. When the bridge is finished, it will be one of the most beautiful structures of the kind in the whole world, and one of the most substantial.

Already the influence of the bridge is getting to be felt, and preparations are being made to make very extensive improvements in its immediate neighborhood.

In fact, the western end of our city, especially on Chesnut, Walnut, and Spruce streets, bids fair to rival the most aristocratic quarters of the old European cities. From Nineteenth street westward, on Walnut and Spruce streets more especially, there are whole rows of magnificent brown stone residences either in process of erection or already built. One cannot but feel proud of the evidences of taste and public spirit that meet his gaze in these localities. On the line of the road in West Philadelphia may also be seen new evidences of the enterprise of our wealthy citizens, in the number of handsome residences that are springing up.

HOUSE ROBBERY.—Hugh Green was arrested yesterday afternoon on the charge of burglary. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon, Mrs. Louden, whose husband keeps the saloon at the southwest corner of Thirteenth and Lombard streets, had occasion to go up stairs to get something, when she met Green coming down stairs with all her best dresses bundled up under his arm. He had been secreted for some time, and watched his chance to make his depredations. Mrs. Louden had presence of mind enough to close the door at the foot of the stairs and shout for help. A man who happened to be in the lower part of the house ran out, and met Officer Gibson of the Fifth District, who took Green in custody. After a hearing before Alderman Tunison, this morning, he was committed to prison to answer the charge of burglary.

THE CONDITION OF OUR STREETS.—Notwithstanding so much has been said in regard to the uncleanly condition of some of our streets, there appears to have been very little done to remedy the evil. In our up-town and down-town districts this applies more particularly. On Front and Water streets, from Market street up to Green, the streets smell very unsavory, and are highly suggestive of cholera. Further up, in Kensington, affairs are still worse, and around the market-houses the stench is almost intolerable. There does not, indeed, appear to be any adequate arrangements to provide for the removal of the refuse matter and offal of our markets. Some of them are in a very filthy condition. A thorough washing at least two or three times a week would be a great benefit.

GAYETIES AT ATLANTIC CITY.—A grand hop and most delightful concert will be given at the very deservedly popular "Surf" House on Saturday evening, August 11, 1866. From the grand preparations that are being made, this bids fair to be one of the grandest efforts of the season. Our citizens are too well aware of the inducements that will be offered by the proprietors of the "Surf," from their well known liberality and good management, for us to have any need of exoatiating on them. Atlantic City is now the chief watering-place in the vicinity of our city, and from the ease of access and the superior nature of the natural advantages bids fair to eclipse all others. The grand hop and concert to take place on Saturday evening is intended to mark an era in the gay season now at its height.

DANGER OF LEAVING HOUSES UNPROTECTED.—The dwelling of Mr. Conover, Twenty-first and Sansom streets, was entered yesterday morning between the hours of four and six o'clock, by some thief or thieves, who rummaged the whole house in their search after valuables. Dresses, opera glasses, etc., etc., lay scattered around in reckless confusion after their departure. When the officers entered they found everything in confusion, and on one of the tables stood a bottle of wine and some glasses, where the thieves had been refreshing themselves. There has been nothing missed so far, however, but some furs. The thieves must have been watching their chance to make the entry for some time.

A YOUNG THIEF.—James Halwell, employed as an errand boy in the dry goods store corner of Eighth and Arch streets, was arrested on the charge of robbing the till of his employer. Yesterday evening, after his employer had counted the money in the till, the boy went behind the counter to sweep. After he had finished sweeping, the money was counted again, and six dollars were found to be missing. The boy was put in custody, and on being searched the money was found secreted in his shoes. He afterwards acknowledged taking small sums of money on two or three other occasions. He was held in default of $700 bail by Recorder Eneu.

A FEROCIOUS FELLOW.—A fellow by the name of Samuel Mulligan was arrested about 11 o'clock last night for assault and battery. He lives with his sister, in Ludlow street, between Forty-second and Forty-third, and while in a state of intoxication last night he beat his sister, drove her out of the house, and threatened to kill her. When arrested he had a loaded Colt's revolver on his person, and also a knife. He had a hearing this morning, and Alderman Allen held him in $800 bail to answer.

SLIGHT FIRE.—A frame house, occupied by A. Jones, on Market street, above Forty-third, was set on fire about twenty minutes to 12 o'clock last night. The fire was started in the back room of the first floor, but was put out before it got any headway. The damages do not amount to over $50. Mr. Jones and family were absent at the time.

SLIGHT FIRE.—About half past ten o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in the roof of the building No. 23 North Eighth street, occupied by Packer & Dunn, hatters. It was extinguished with a few buckets of water before much damage was done.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A man by the name of Charles Kerderbunk died suddenly this morning about 9 o'clock. His body is at the Nineteenth Ward Station House awaiting the Coroner's inquest.

ABATEMENT OF CHOLERA.—Apparently the cholera is abating, as there were only two cases reported to the Board of Health since our report of yesterday, and no deaths.

LARCENY.—John W. West, who claims to be a resident of New York, was arrested yesterday afternoon at No. 1313 Market street, on the charge of stealing a gold watch and chain and $25 in money. He is a boarder at the place, and took the opportunity to get up in the night and steal the watch, chain, and money from Christopher Price, one of the other boarders. After a hearing before Alderman Beitler this morning, he was held in $1500 to answer.

WHARF RATS.—About eight or nine young thieves were arrested this morning at Almond street wharf, on the Delaware front, for robbing the crates landed from a vessel of several hundred dollars' worth of crockery. They were put in the lock-up and will have a hearing. Their ages range between ten and fifteen years.

THE GRAND OBJECT.—

What is it makes these troops afar
Risk all their lives in foolish war?
What made bold Beecher—always ripe
For fun—crawl through the organ pipe?
What is it bids the poet rhyme,
Be his song shabby or sublime?
Why, all these folks, each in his walk,
Just wish to be the theme of *talk!*
But 'tis good work, and prices small,
Make sure the fame of Tower Hall!

Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing.
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.
BENNETT & CO.

THE JOURNALS DAILY SHOW that the fell monster, Cholera, in its worst form, is stalking broadcast over Europe. Savans have proved that ere long it will be in our midst. With such a catastrophe staring us in the face, it behooves us to prepare to meet the giant and wrestle with him at our fireside. We know of but one preparation which will enable us to master him, and all should immediately purchase it and have it ready. We refer to *MARSDEN'S CARMINATIVE SYRUP.* Try it; we are sure it will give complete satisfaction. *Depot, No. 437 Broadway, New York. For sale by Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, Wholesale Agents, No. 23 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia, and by all druggists.*

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS.—Thousands of invalids have been perfectly cured of long standing ailments, the plague and bane of their lives, and on which they have spent hundreds in vain, by simply using the so invaluable SPECIFICS. Not a Family who have ever had one of these Family Cases of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, but would give five times its cost rather than be without it. Address No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TELEGRAM by the Atlantic Cable, from the Lord Mayor of London to Mayor McMichael of Philadelphia:—

SOMERSET HOUSE Aug. 2, '66.—The Lord Mayor would be pleased to see you and your suite here next Lord Mayor's day, Nov. 5, '66.

(Signed) ROMAINE,
Lord Mayor of London.

To the Mayor of Philadelphia

[ANSWER.]

Will be unable myself to come, but will send on my suit, the Linen one I got of Charles Stokes & Co., the eminent Clothiers under the Continental.

(Signed), MORTON,
Lord Mayor of Philadelphia.

DULCE ET DECORE EST PRO PATRIÆ MORI.—Noble, beautiful, and filling is it to live for one's country; and still more beautiful is it to save the lives of others. This has been done in cases almost without number, by Dr. I. W. Marsden, in the preparation of his invaluable *VEGETABLE SANATIVE PILLS. Depot, No. 437 Broadway, New York. For sale by Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, Wholesale Agents, No. 23 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia, and by all druggists.*

TERRIBLE!—GOD BE THIS CHOLERA INFANTUM HERE IN JULY, WHICH DR. FITLER'S INFANT CARMINITIVE WOULD HAVE POSITIVELY PREVENTED. MOTHERS WHO USE IT WILL NEVER BE WITHOUT IT. TESTED FORTY YEARS. 25 CENTS. PREPARED AT No. 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

WE SERIOUSLY ADVISE every one to keep "Nesbit's Camphor Troches" at hand. We hear, on every hand, their wonderful curative powers spoken of. They are in use by our best Physicians, and made by C. H. Needles, at Twelfth and Race. Cholera may not be cured by them, but these potent little Troches control the premonitory symptoms.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.—We are glad to learn that Perry Davis' Pain Killer is having so large a sale in this city. We have every reason for believing it to be an almost never failing cure for pain, and as such, is a medicine no family should be without.—*Montreal Pilot.*

Sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

PRICES REDUCED.—A rare chance. Now is the time for having your photographs taken at B. F. Reimer's Gallery No. 624 Arch street. Every variety of style. Moderate prices.

IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and Manufacturers. Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, No. 730 Chesnut street.

SWEET OPOPONAX FROM MEXICO!—Nature could not produce a richer Gem or choicer Perfume. Try it and be convinced. E. T. SMITH & CO., N. Y.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 730 Chesnut street.

7-30s, 5-20s,
GOLD AND SILVER,
COMPOUND INTEREST AND UNCURRENT BANK NOTES BOUGHT AND SOLD, BY
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third st.

SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

HENNINGS—CRIBLIER.—On the 1st of August, by the Rev. Andrew Manship, M. A. HENNINGS to Miss ARABELLA CRIBLIER, both of this city.

JORDEN—CAMPBELL.—On Thursday, August 2, at Oxford, Pa., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Mr. Harvey, Mr. THOMAS L. JORDEN to Miss BERTIE, eldest daughter of Thomas P. Campbell, Esq., all of Philadelphia.

LENTZ—PERKINPINE.—On January 30, by the Rev. William T. Ferney, Mr. CHARLES H. LENTZ to ANNA H. PERKINPINE, all of this city.

DIED.

BESSAN.—Fell asleep in Jesus at Washington, D. C., on Saturday last, RICHARD BESSAN, son of George and Sarah Bessan, in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his parents' residence Cottage street, Chesnut Hill, on Friday afternoon next, August 10, at 2 o'clock.

BINKERT.—On the evening of the 4th instant, at Frankford, JOHN BINKERT, aged 66 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence at Frankford, above the Odd Fellows' Hall, on next Thursday afternoon, August 9, at 3 o'clock; also Wildey Lodge No. 14 I. O. of O. F., and the Order in general; and Robert Blum Lodge, No. 8, U. O. of G. B.; also the Beneficial Society of Frankford, Whitehall, and Bridesburg are invited to attend his funeral.

GERCKE.—On the 6th instant, MAGGIE J., wife of Christopher Gercke, aged 28 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her husband, No. 215 Perry street, above Thirteenth and Race, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

HINDLE.—On the 7th instant, ELIZABETH, wife of Edmund Hindle, in the 73d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 46 State street (above Thirty-ninth and north of Market), on Friday afternoon next, at 2 o'clock, without further notice. Funeral to proceed to Lafayette Cemetery.

KING.—Suddenly, on the 6th instant, ELIZA KING, sister of William King.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother, William King, N. E. corner of Second and New streets, on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, without further notice. Interment at Monument Cemetery.

SHELCUP.—On the 6th instant, Mrs. SHELCUP, wife of George J. Shelcup, in the 55th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her brother-in-law, Joseph Graff, No. 904 S. Third street, on Thursday afternoon, August 9, at 4 o'clock. To proceed to Mutual Cemetery.

PLATED SPOONS AND FORKS OF SEVERAL qualities and plated ivory handled table cutlery, for sale at TRUMAN & SHAW'S,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET st. below Ninth.

THE BEST TEST OF THEIR QUALITY IS to bring a pair of dull scissors along with you and we can soon show you how quickly and nicely you can sharpen them on Russ's Patent Sharpeners. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

YOU DO NOT NEED A FUNNEL WHEN you use the Patent Graduated Measure, as that will measure either a gill, a pint, three gills, or a quart, and then when you turn it on its side to pour out, it becomes a funnel. Isn't that handy? Sold by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

"HE THAT HATH EARS TO HEAR, LET HIM HEAR."—Instruments to assist the hearing at MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 8 6t

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY.
RICHARD PENSTAN'S
STORE AND VAULTS,
No. 429 CHESNUT STREET,
Nearly Opposite the Post Office,
PHILADELPHIA.
Families supplied. Orders from the Country promptly attended to. 5 31

INSURANCE COMPANIES

INSURE YOUR LIFE

IN YOUR OWN HOME COMPANY,
THE
AMERICAN,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Sts.

Insurers in this Company have the additional guarantee of the CAPITAL STOCK ALL PAID UP IN CASH, which, together with CASH ASSETS now on hand, amount to over

$1,500,000.

Its TRUSTEES are well-known citizens in our midst, entitling it to more consideration than those whose managers reside in distant cities.

Alexander Whilldin,	William J. Howard,
J. Edgar Thomson,	Samuel T. Bodine,
George Nugent,	John Aikman,
Hon. James Pollock,	Henry K. Bennett,
Albert C. Roberts,	Hon. Joseph Allison,
P. B. Mingle,	Isaac Hazlehurst.
I. M. Whilldin,	

ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.
GEORGE NUGENT, Vice-President.
JOEN C. SIMS, Actuary.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary and Treasurer. 7 7t

FURNITURE, ETC.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE,
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN WHITE PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.
P. P. GUSTINE,
815 N. E. corner SECOND and RYE Streets

FURNITURE REDUCED
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.

During the Summer Season, we will sell from our immense Stock of
FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE,
AT A REDUCTION OF TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. OFF REGULAR PRICES.
GOULD & CO.,
N. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets,
And also at the New Establishment,
2 16 5p Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street

AUCTION SALES.

CHARLES C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER, NO. 326 MARKET Street, between Third and Fourth.
Underwriters' Sale.
2500 KEGS ANCHOR BRAND NAILS, SPIKES, AND BRADS.
On Monday morning
13th inst., at 10 o'clock, No. 500 North street, about 2500 kegs Nails, etc., slightly damaged by water at the late fire in Commerce street, will be sold for account of the Underwriters.
Terms—Cash.
Catalogues will be ready two days previous to the sale. 8 8 4t

600 OPEN LOTS
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN WHITE GRANITE AND C. C. WARE, GLASSWARE, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
at sharp 9½ o'clock, a very large assortment, in lots suitable for city and country retail trade. 8 8 5t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS,
5186 No. 249 MARKET Street.
FIRST LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, LINEN HOSIERY GOODS, PARIS FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, HOOP-SKIRTS, CORSETS, &c., &c., for Fall of 1866, by catalogue,
On Wednesday,
August 15, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising 850 lots new and desirable goods for approaching sales. 8 6t

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER,
No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 5 21 6

EXCURSIONS.

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS
ON THE SCHUYLKILL.

The beautiful little steamers
SILVER WAVE AND SILVER STAR,
Now running from Fairmount to Falls of Schuylkill, will leave Fairmount as follows, viz.:—At 7 20, 8 05, 8 50, 9 35, 10 20, 11 05, 11 50 A. M., and at 12 35, 1 20, 2 05, 2 50, 3 35, 4 20, 5 05, 5 50, and 6 35 P. M.
Returning, leave the Falls at 7 20, 8 05, 8 50, 9 35, 10 20, 11 05, 11 50 A. M.; and 12 35, 1 20, 2 05, 2 50, 3 35, 4 20, 5 05, 5 50, and 6 35 P. M.
FARE.—To Laurel Hill and the Falls, 15 cents; Columbia Bridge or Washington Retreat, 10 cents. Excursion Tickets to Falls or Laurel Hill, 25c. Picnics and Sunday Schools taken at a liberal reduction. [5 9 6p ws

PLEASANT DAILY EXCURSIONS up the River to Beverly, Burlington, and Bristol, touching at Rivertons, Torresdale and Andalusia, by the splendid Steamer JOHN A. WARNER, leaving Chesnut street wharf at 2 P. M. Returning leaves Bristol at 4 o'clock, arriving at Philadelphia about 6 o'clock. On SUNDAY leaves Chesnut street wharf at 1½ o'clock P. M., stopping at Magargee's wharf, Kensington.
Fare for the Excursion, 40 cents. 7 7 1m

HATS AND CAPS.

HATS, STRAW GOODS, ETC.,
RETAIL AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
BARNES, OSTERHOUT, HERRON & CO.,
S. E. Cor. Fourth and Chesnut Sts.,
Are now closing out at retail their extensive stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER HATS,
Consisting of Straw, Felt, etc., of the latest styles and improvements
At Wholesale Prices.
6 20 wfm2m5p]
Those in want of Goods of this description can SAVE at least ONE PROFIT by purchasing here.

HARRISON'S PARIAN WHITE, FOR THE complexion, gives the rich warm tone of the Parian marble. Sold at No. 26 South SEVENTH street. 7 27 1m

MEDICAL.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.

HUMPHREYS'
HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS,

HAVE PROVED, FROM THE MOST AMPLE experience, an entire success; Simple—Prompt—Efficient, and Reliable. They are the only Medicines perfectly adapted to popular use—so simple that mistakes cannot be made in using them; so harmless as to be free from danger, and so efficient as to be always reliable. They have raised the highest commendation from all, and will always render satisfaction.

Nos		Cents.
1,	Cures **Fevers**, Congestion, Inflammations	25
2,	" **Worms**, Worm-Fever, Worm-Colic	25
3,	" **Crying**-Colic, or Teething of Infants	25
4,	" **Diarrhœa**, of children or adults	25
5,	" **Dysentery**, Griping, Bilious Colic	25
6,	" **Cholera-Morbus**, Vomiting	25
7,	" **Coughs**, Colds, Bronchitis	25
8,	" **Neuralgia**, Toothache, Faceache	25
9,	" **Headaches**, Sick-Headache, Vertigo	25
10,	" **Dyspepsia**, Bilious Stomach	25
11,	" **Suppressed**, or painful Periods	25
12,	" **Whites**, too profuse Periods	25
13,	" **Croup**, Cough, difficult Breathing	25
14,	" **Salt Rheum**, Erysipelas, Eruptions	25
15,	" **Rheumatism**, Rheumatic Pains	25
16,	" **Fever & Ague**, Chill Fever, Ague	50
17,	" **Piles**, blind or bleeding	50
18,	" **Ophthalmy**, and sore or weak Eyes	50
19,	" **Catarrh**, acute or chronic, Influenza	50
20,	" **Whooping-Cough**, violent Coughs	50
21,	" **Asthma**, oppressed Breathing	50
22,	" **Ear Discharges**, Impaired Hearing	50
23,	" **Scrofula**, enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24,	" **General Debility**, Physical Weakness	50
25,	" **Dropsy**, and scanty Secretions	50
26,	" **Sea-Sickness**, sickness from riding	50
27,	" **Kidney-Disease**, Gravel	50
28,	" **Nervous Debility**, Seminal Emissions, involuntary Discharges	1.00
29,	" **Sore Mouth**, Canker	50
30,	" **Urinary Weakness**, wetting bed	50
31,	" **Painful Periods**, with Spasms	50
32,	" **Suffering**, at change of life	1.00
33,	" **Epilepsy**, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance	1.00
34,	" **Diphtheria**, ulcerated Sore Throat	50

FAMILY CASES.

35 large vials, morocco case, and book complete	$10 00
20 large vials, in morocco, and book	6 00
20 large vials, plain case, and book	5 00
15 boxes (Nos. 1 to 15), and book	3 00

VETERINARY SPECIFICS.

Mahogany cases, 10 vials, with book	$10 00
Single vials, with directions	1 00

☞ These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY,
Office and Depot, No. 562 Broadway, New York.
DR. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS
DYOTT & CO., JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, T. R. CALLENDER, and AMBROSE SMITH, Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia.

CHEROKEE PILLS.
Or Female Regulator,
Cure Suppressed, Excessive and Painful Menstruation, Green Sickness, Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back, Sick Headache, Giddiness,
And all diseases that spring from irregularity, by removing the cause and all the effects that arise from it. They are perfectly safe in all cases except when prohibited by directions, and are easy to administer, as they are nicely sugar coated. They should be in the hands of every matron, wife and mother in the land.
Ladies can address us in perfect confidence, and state their complaints in full, as we treat all Female Complaints and prepare Medicines suitable for all diseases of which they are subject. Thirty-two page pamphlet, in a sealed envelope, free.
The Cherokee Pills are sold by all druggists at $1 per box, or six boxes for $5; or they are sent by mail, free of postage, in an ordinary letter, free from observation, by addressing the sole proprietor,
Dr. W. R. MERWIN,
No. 37 WALKER Street, New York.
N. B.—Cherokee Pills No. 2 are prepared for special cases, when mailing medicines fail; these are sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of $5, *the price of each box.*

DR. WRIGHT'S REJUVENATING ELIXIR,
OR, ESSENCE OF LIFE,
Cures General Debility, Weakness, Hysterics in Females, Palpitation of the Heart, and all Nervous Diseases.
It restores new life and vigor to the aged, causing the hot blood of youth to course the veins, restoring the Organs of Generation, removing Impotency and Debility, and restoring manliness and all vigor, thus proving a perfect "Elixir of Love," removing Sterility and Barrenness in both sexes. To the young middle aged and aged there is no greater boon than his "Elixir of Life." It gives a new lease of life, causing the weak and debilitated to have renewed strength and vigor, and the entire system to thrill with joy and pleasure.
Price—one bottle, $2; three bottles, $5. Sent by express to any address.
Our medicines are sold and recommended by all respectable druggists in every part of the civilized globe. Some unprincipled dealers, however, try to deceive their customers by selling cheap and worthless compounds in order to make more money. Be not deceived—ask for these Medicines and take no others. If the druggist does not keep them write to us and we will send them by express, carefully packed, free from observation. We will be pleased to receive letters with all statements in regard to any disease with which ladies or gentlemen are afflicted. Address all letters for medicines, pamphlets, or advice, to the sole proprietor,
Dr. W. R. MERWIN,
6 11 mwf3rp No. 37 WALKER Street, New York.

DR. SEELYE'S
LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY.
Cure Warranted if Directions are Followed.
COLD IN THE HEAD RELIEVED IN A FEW MINUTES.
DR. SEELYE'S
BRONCHIAL SYRUP!
An unfailing Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, and Irritation of the Bronchial Tubes or Lungs, Tickling in the Throat, and Croup.
DR. D. H. SEELYE & CO., Proprietors, Freeport, Illinois.
AGENTS FOR PENNSYLVANIA,
FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO., Nos. 14, 16, 18 and 20 South TENTH Street.
DYOTT & CO., No. 232 North SECOND Street.
7 9 mwf6w rp

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FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
WASHINGTON, August 8.

At the White House.

Senator Cowan and Charles W. Carrigan, Esq., were at the White House this morning, on business supposed to be connected with the Convention and Pennsylvania appointments.

Taxing Indians.

The following is an extract from a letter written by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue with reference to the taxation of Mr. King, a Shawnee Indian, residing upon a reservation with others of his tribe, who complain of such tax being imposed:—

"I have to say that in view of what I regard as the proper construction of the law, and guided by the former decisions of this office, I think Mr. King and his people residing on their reservation are not subject to tax as complained, and that no assessment can be made upon them; and I have further to say that, as far as the officers of Internal Revenue are concerned, care should be taken that Mr. King and his people are protected in their rights."

Interior Department.

Applications for clerical appointments in the Interior Department are coming in now at the rate of thirty a day. Secretary Harlan forwards them to his successor, Mr. Browning, who assumes charge of the Interior Bureau on the 1st of September.

The Johnson Convention—The Iowa Delegations.

Thomas H. Benton, Jr., conservative delegate to the Philadelphia Convention, from Iowa, and who was defeated in 1864 by Colonel Stone by 30,000 in the canvass for Governor, has been tendered the position of First Assistant Postmaster-General, if he shall secure harmony between the two delegations from his State when credentials are presented.

The Western Associated Press and the Cable News.

DETROIT, August 8.—The annual meeting of the Western Associated Press commenced to-day in this city. The principal newspapers of the West are represented.

The subject of obtaining news by the Atlantic cable was referred to a committee, who made a report recommending that the press should receive all really important news to the extent, if necessary, of two hundred words per day. The report was adopted.

The Upper Missouri Indians.

OMAHA, August 8.—The Indian Commissioners have just arrived from the Upper Missouri, and report their efforts to make a treaty with the tribes on the Upper Missouri as successful. Important land grants at the junction of Yellow Stone and Missouri, and the right of way for the Northern Pacific Railroad, have been ceded by the Indians to the Government.

**Arrival of the Steamer "

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

FELIX HOLT, THE RADICAL. By George Eliot. Harper & Brothers, Philadelphia Agents: J. B. Lippincott & Co., and G. W. Pitcher.

Felix Holt is emphatically *the* sensation, both in this country and in Great Britain. There has appeared no fiction for years which has produced such a profound impression, to which more attention has been attracted, of which more has been written; and there has hardly ever been a book on the merits of which there is so general a unanimity of opinion. All join in pronouncing it a novel of undoubted power, of a style at once the most difficult, yet the most finished known to literature, and to write which required superior ability. We will, therefore, be understood when we devote considerable space to its examination.

George Eliot first appeared before the reading world in "Adam Bede," issued some eight years since. From the moment of its appearance she took a foremost place among the novelists of the day. She inaugurated a new school of fiction, a school which arose just in time to save all novels from proscription. The reader was sick of the sentimentality of the works of Byron and Scott; he was disgusted with the too broad humor of the imitators of Fielding and Smollett, while the sensational, never in much repute, had degenerated into nothing but elaborate foot-notes to the "Newgate Calendar."

We feel no hesitation in saying that Mrs. Lewis is the savior of the novel. Had she not appeared, we would have been disgusted, because of the excellence of Dickens and Thackeray, with all their fallacies, and either have fallen into the stupid propriety of Trollope, or thrown ourselves into the arms of the questionable Mrs. Wood and Miss Braddon. But "Adam Bede" prevented such a necessity, and introduced a style of fiction as legitimate as the most standard works of history, and as exquisite as the works of Sir Walter Scott, when first they took England by storm.

In George Eliot's writings we have a series of personal sketches, each distinct, yet each so blended as to form a group having relative position, and woven together by the thread of events. Each character has an exact importance in the book. There is no sudden introduction of a new hero, who, after attracting attention for a while, disappears utterly, to make place for another with whom the reader is unacquainted. We start with a certain set of personages; we follow them throughout the work. We see those whose outlines are boldly marked, and have more merit because of their being in the background. In fact, as the *Round Table* enthusiastically observes, Mrs. M. Lewis resembles Shakespeare in her power of delineation. It is from this characteristic action on the part of each of the members of the *dramatis personæ* that we feel not only an interest, even and consistent throughout, but also an admiration for George Eliot above all other writers.

We here give an outline of the plot. In ordinary novels, we would hesitate to give the plot, lest we should destroy the reader's interest. But no such feelings influence "Felix Holt." Whoever reads the work in order to be absorbed with the dramatic effect, had better close it at once. Whoever seeks to read a novel at once artistic and adhering closely to characteristic delineation, let him read it with care, and he will not find his attention flagging because we give an outline of the story.

Harold Transome, heir to Transome Court, Treby-Magna, in Loamshire, returns in his thirty-fifth year from the East, whither as a younger son he had gone to make his fortune; and happening back at the eve of the general election which followed close upon the Reform bill, resolves to stand as radical candidate for the county. But a canvass, especially where a vigorous opposition is anticipated, requires the adjunct of a skilful agent; and Harold therefore keeps in check the investigation he is eager to make into the management of the family estate by Matthew Jermyn, his mother's solicitor, because this legal gentleman appears to be the man most available for electioneering purposes. Meanwhile the political excitement is thickening. Philip Debarry is the Tory candidate of Treby-Magna. The Whig interest, in the mining quarter of Sproxton, has its representative in Mr. Garstin. There are questionable meetings at Chubb's tavern, in the coal district, where Johnson, a Transome sub-agent, is at work stirring up the materials for a riot. There are also consultations, public and private, in the county town, in which Churchmen and Dissenters freely mingle, while among the latter few are more interested than the Rev. Mr. Lyon, of Chapel Yard. To his quiet home, full of indignation at the sham arguments of the hustings, comes Felix Holt, son of the quack doctor, who has flung his father's prescriptions out of the window, and resolves to support his widowed mother by watchmaking and teaching school, rather than live longer on the sale of cheating compounds. Thither comes also Mistress Holt, with querulous complaints of her son's folly; while in and out of the dingy little tenement we catch stray glimpses of the joyous child-like beauty of Esther, the pastor's daughter. This lovely girl, so different in her *naïve* ways and lady-like carriage from all her homely surroundings, puzzles Felix, aggravates him, and finally leads him into attempting to infuse more of seriousness into her nature. There is, in fact, a mystery about Esther.

The quaint Dissenting minister had had one romance. A French woman who, years before, had crossed the Channel in search of the father of her child—lost in the vicissitudes of the continental war—chanced to fall under the good man's care, and on news of the death of her husband in London, was induced out of gratitude, if not from positive liking, to marry her kind protector. She also had passed away, and Mr. Lyon, removing to Treby-Magna, retrained from disclosing to Esther, whose love daily became more necessary, that which he could not but believe would paralyze all that was instinctive and natural in her affection. The secret, however, was not destined to be preserved. The chance loss of a locket, by the valet of young Debarry, led, by a chain of events not unknown in real life, to the discovery that Esther was the daughter of Christian Bycliffe, and therefore heiress by reversion to Transome Court. Lawyer Jermyn is the first to get hold of this fact, and, concealing names, employs it as a check to Harold's disagreeable investigations into old accounts. We find at this crisis that Mrs. Transome, a cold and haughty woman, with some great sorrow weighing on her, exhibits a painful anxiety to prevent any rupture between the two. The election meanwhile goes wrong. Felix Holt, while endeavoring to prevent a dangerous riot, accidentally causes the death of a king's officer, and is arrested as a leader of the mob. The last of the elder branch of the Transomes is also killed in the tumult, and the property must pass from the younger branch, if an heir of the Bycliffes survives. While Jermyn is pressing this circumstance on Harold's attention, the latter, through another source, learns the story of Esther; and, after a family consultation, Miss Bycliffe is invited to Transome Court. Here a few weeks pass joyously away, and a vague rumor floats along the countryside that the half-century-old difficulty between Bycliffe and Transome is to meet a peaceful solution in marriage.

When, however, the day of trial of Felix Holt comes round, the aspect of things changes. There had grown up between Esther and the young radical an affection which, though obscured by circumstances, now manifested itself in ardent love. Miss Bycliffe employed all her influence with Harold to secure his acquittal. She even presented herself in the witness-box, to the surprise of every one; and when the verdict of guilty was pronounced, it was her earnestness which led the country gentlemen of all parties to unite in forwarding to Government a petition for pardon. Transome, who had acted unsuspiciously throughout, and still believed that Miss Bycliffe was free, sought her hand only to be refused. The sequel is in part a painful one. Harold, unmindful of his mother's entreaties, was relentless in his conduct towards Jermyn, when the latter, stung by insults and the dread of a legal inquisition, retorted before a crowd of the gentry with an open avowal of what had hitherto been a doubtful scandal. The lawyer with whom he had quarrelled was his own father! The gloom of this cruel discovery is only partly lighted up by the generous renunciation by Miss Bycliffe of all claims on the estate. Harold Transome, of course, quits Treby-Magna for the continent, and Esther marries Felix Holt.

From this synopsis it will be seen that there is nothing in its plot of sufficient excitement to warrant the attention it is attracting, or account for the unusual favor being bestowed. It is because of the nice blending of the characters, their consistency, their rational conversation and rational actions, that we read of them as though they were real acquaintances, and feel as though they were indeed familiar to our sight. We can picture each one, and understand their train of thought.

It is too often we feel called upon to complain of a work in which sufficient care has not been bestowed upon the style. But the reverse is the fault with Felix Holt. We have cause to regret that such an elaborate revision was made and such studied sentences secured. It gives to some parts a stilted appearance, which may be mistaken for affectation. This is particularly noticeable in the opening chapters. The utmost elaboration is resorted to, so much so, indeed, that perspicuity is often sacrificed to sound. For instance, we are at a loss to understand the following sentence, describing a country view:—

"But everywhere the bushy hedgerows wasted the land with their straggling beauty, shrouded the grassy borders of the pastures with cat-kined hazels, and tossed their long blackberry branches on the corn fields. Perhaps they were white with May, or starred with pale pink dog-roses; perhaps the urchins were already nutting among them, or gathering the pleteous crabs. It was worth the journey only to see these hedgerows, the liberal homes of unmarketable beauty—of the purple-blossomed ruby-berried nightshade, of the wild convolvulus climbing and spreading in tendrilled strength till it made a great curtain of pale-green hearts and white trumpets, of the many tubed honeysuckle, which, in its most delicate fragrance, hid a charm more subtle and penetrating than beauty. Even if it were winter the hedgerows showed their coral, the scarlet haws, the deep crimson hips, with lingering brown leaves to make a resting place for the jewels of the hoar-frost. Such hedgerows were often as tall as the laborers' cottages dotted along the lanes, or clustered into a small hamlet, their little dingy windows reeling, like thick-filmed eyes, of nothing but darkness within."

Now what does all this mean? What is such a hedgerow as is here described? Let us picture it according to the description. It would be a bushy beauty, abounding with the following plants, which the reader may never have seen growing luxuriantly together without the hand of man interfering—hazels, blackberries, corn, dog-roses, nut-bearing trees, crab apples, ruby-berried nightshade, convolvulus, honeysuckle, and scarlet haws. Really, we should judge we were in some botanical garden, and not within an uncultivated field of old England. Then, again, what is meant by the "dingy windows" of the hedgerows, which, "like thick-filmed eyes," told "of nothing but darkness within?" A few such sentences would be too exhausting a puzzle. We are thankful there are few such. From this it will be seen what we mean by over-elaboration. Too much care had been bestowed, and that the success of the work was most dear to the author's heart is proved by her leaving England to escape the critics. Surely, after such a welcome, she may return and fear no adverse criticism.

We do not intend to particularize the characters. Of them all, we think that Harold Transome is probably the most distinct, not excepting Felix himself. Felix had one fatal peculiarity, and that was an undying antipathy to collars or cravats. When we consider the developments in regard to paper collars, we do not wonder at Felix if he had a desire to leave his neck beautifully bare. As, however, the scene is laid thirty-five years ago, we fear it must be imputed to eccentricity rather than discernment. But then he was a radical, and radicals do not wear collars. There is a radical Philadelphia Copperhead who, probably having read the puff of "Felix Holt," years ago abjured collars, and to this day testifies his admiration for the great unterrified by a sublime disregard of all care for his giraffe-like throat.

But we have already extended our review too far to undertake to call attention to the many though minor beauties with which the work is thickly strewn. We can conclude by endorsing the words of *Blackwood*, for July, which ends a complimentary review with the statement that the temptation in a notice of such a book is to transfer half of it in the shape of extracts into its own pages. To discuss its merits is like expatiating to a friend upon the curious flavor of a particular vintage of which you are fortunate enough to possess a dozen or so. You may have the consummate judgment of a connoisseur, and powers of description that might make your own fortune as a novelist; but you will give your listener a much clearer notion of what the wine is like by setting a bottle before him.

LITERARY NOTES.

—*Blackwood's Magazine* for July contains very little to interest readers on this side of the Atlantic. The indomitable Von Borcke has disappeared from its pages, but his place is worthily supplied by somebody who writes of "The Principles and Issues of the American Struggle," in the insolent and dishonest spirit for which *Blackwood's* has long been notorious in its treatment of American affairs. There is a paper on "Westminster School;" one on "The Panic in the City;" and one on "The Collapse" of the Russell-Gladstone ministry; a review of "Felix Holt;" a song called "What Shall We Do for Coal?;" continuations of "Sir Brook Fossbrooke" and "Cornelius O'Dowd;" and the first part of a new serial novel, "Nina Balatka, the Story of a Maiden of Prague," of which it would be unfair to pronounce an opinion without a longer acquaintance.

—*De Bow's Review*, published at Nashville and New York, has reached this month the second number of the second volume since its resuscitation. It is devoted mainly to the glorification and material improvement of the South; but with its essays on various questions touching Southern agriculture and commerce, and reminiscences of the war, it mingles literary articles of average merit, on subjects not always of the most recent interest. The August number contains a paper, by R. J. Barnwell, on "The Tournament" in general, with particular reference to a meeting of ladies and gentlemen last May at Memphis, where an attempt was made "to revive the time-honored custom in our own country."

—D. Appleton & Co. have published a new work on chess, written by Miron J. Hazeltine, chess editor of the New York *Clipper*, and connected editorially with other chess publications. It contains a full collection of games played by the most famous champions, which are explained by notes. The book ought to have a general circulation among the devotees of chess.

—A devotional manual entitled "The Name above Every Name," prepared by the Rev. Samuel Cutler, has been published in a small but neatly printed volume. It contains devotional and practical meditations for every week in the year, with a text for every day in the year, on the Scriptural titles of our Saviour.

—The first volume of a history in French of the late civil war, written by Ferdinand Lecompte, late a lieutenant-colonel in our army, is published at Paris. The work will give to French readers not only a reasonably accurate view of the events of the war, but, as well, an explanation of the causes which led to it, and the conditions under which it was fought.

—A. S. Barnes & Co. have published a "Bible Reader," consisting of judicious selections from the Scriptures, adapted for reading in families and schools.

The Modern Revolution in Style.

"But perhaps the most wonderful revolution in literature has taken place with regard to our language, and the use of it. The changes above mentioned occurred in a natural, or at least an ordinary course of fashion, for letters yield to fashion as well as dress yields to it. It would serve a man very little nowadays to give his days and nights to the study of Addison, and it would serve him less to make his intellectual whitebaits converse in the tone of the whales in the *Rambler*. In the wig period you should have a model, or rather there were one or two models, and you should ape, measure, and manage exactly according to them. This would be a good plan if the models were perfect. We can understand, for example, how such models could be set up in France with the authority of the Academicians; but we have no Academy in England. Our language has managed to wax, and kick, and grow strong without the least care or nursing. We can point to writers whose periods fall with as graceful a cadence as those of Cicero, and to writers whose sentences are as close and as pregnant as those of Livy. Considering that, save 'Johnson's Dictionary' (a single-hand work), we have had no exact register of our wealth in words, and no means by which their shades and colors could be sorted, we have reason to be proud.

"Still, we are not out of danger. We take extraordinary freedom with our language. We scarcely give it fair play. What havoc Mr. Carlyle has made with it, and for how many sins of others in this connection has he to answer! Raw German recruits, French dandy phrases, words even with Latin jackets and Saxon trews, so to speak, marching like 'Falstaff's' regiment through his books, and you are 'blasphemous to the eternal verities,' or something equally criminal and unusual, if you do not comprehend the ludicrous collection. We confess, if such a style were defunct, we should not regret it. Mr. Carlyle is a man of genius, and his whims form but a part of him; his imitators are mostly blockheads, and the air of Mr. Carlyle's barbaric strains is all they can pick up. The author of the Latter-day Pamphlets' has one disciple, however, of whom he may be vain. There is the plainest evidence in 'Our Mutual Friend' that Mr. Dickens has been touched with the 'eternal verities.' This is not surprising when we bear in mind the peculiar characteristics of Mr. Dickens' genius, and his habit of regarding the grotesque side of emotion, just as Mr. Carlyle does the grotesque side of thinking. It is natural, then, that they should approximate on the ground of language. Both aim at a mystical point, and both endeavoring for striking situations, come now and again within hail of each other.

"Perhaps the most perfect style for precision, perspicacity, and ease, of our time, is to be found in the works of Mr. John Stuart Mill. It is wonderful how clearly he conveys an idea which you scarcely know to be new until you have mastered it. Nor is this style devoid of ornament. If you hold up a glass of spring water to the light you can see the prismatic colors in it, though the water be pure and pellucid as crystal. If you read Mr. Mill's sentences a second or third time, the colors and the beauty of the language unfold, but it first does its business perfectly. Mr. Herbert Spencer follows close after Mr. Mill, and, venturing into more remote quarters, deserves great credit for the absence of that muddy profundity which philosophers often try to pass for wisdom.

"After all, we must concede that a writer who wants to introduce a novel notion must often go round about in order to bring it to us; and these notions multiply faster than the means of expressing them. A simple idea may be inclosed in a simple word, but an idea may involve a complex proposition outside itself and lately born, so lately born and so suddenly that there is a difficulty in finding swaddling clothes for it. Johnson tells us, 'It will be found, in the progress of learning, that in all nations the first writers are simple, and that every age improves in elegance. A saturated intellect soon becomes fastidious; and knowledge finds no willing reception till it is recommended by artificial diction.' A 'saturated intellect' is Johnsonese for a well-stored mind, and the doctor wants to say, in his native tongue, that plain words only suit plain people, and that you must have 'artificial diction' for educated folk. 'Artificial diction,' otherwise book-English, has been wisely discountenanced, and should not be resorted to save, as we before remarked, where the originality of view necessitates an original combination of words or a placing of them in an original light. What changes our language has yet to undergo, whether *Hamlet* will appear as obsolete as *The Wife of Bath*, whether Mr. Tennyson will be done for as Chaucer was, are speculations arising out of our subject, but which, at present, we must leave here. We do believe, however, that a service would be rendered to our literature by reducing it to some sort of order or method, and that a due consideration of the dead styles would be a fitting preface for the work."—*London Reader.*

RAIL CARS HEATED WITHOUT FIRE.—They use on the Prussian railroads a heat generator, which consists of a cone of wood covered with hemp and placed within a cone of copper, the whole being inclosed in a metallic vessel, through which air heated by motion is conveyed into the car. The movement of the axles imparts motion to the cone, and the motion of the latter heats the air surrounding it, raising it to a temperature of 70 deg. Fahrenheit in ten minutes.

LUMBER.

1866.—FLOORING! FLOORING!!
FLOORING! FLOORING!!
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
4-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1866.—PLASTERING LATHS!!
PLASTERING LATHS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
No. 1 LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
No. 1 SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
WHITE PINE SHINGLES.
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY AND ASH.
OAK PLK. AND BDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SPRUCE SILLS
HEMLOCK PLANK AND JOIST.
OAK SILLS.
MAULE BROTHER & CO.,
5 29 6mrp No 2500 SOUTH STREET.

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W. PINE ROOFING AND SCAFFOLDING BOARDS,
FIRST AND SECOND COMMON BOARDS,
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W. PINE AND SAP PINE FLOORING.
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NOBLE STREET WHARF,
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First and second quality Yellow (4-4 5-4) and White Pine (4-4) Flooring Boards.
First and second quality one and two sides Fence Boards.
Shelving Boards, Bass, Ash, Planks and Boards.
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The location is beautiful, and proverbially healthy, and it is situated in the midst of varied industrial interests, all of which will be subsidized for the purpose of instruction.
The Course will consist of two parts. First, TWO YEARS OF PREPARATORY INSTRUCTION in Mathematics, Chemistry, and Languages (especially the modern languages), studies which every young man should pursue, for whatever profession he be in ended. Second, TWO ADDITIONAL YEARS in one of the following schools in each of which an additional special degree is conferred:—
1. The School of General Literature.
2. The School of Civil Engineering.
3. The School of Mechanical Engineering.
4. The School of Metallurgy and Mining.
Applicants for admission will be examined from the 1st to the 15th of August, on presenting themselves to the President, at Bethlehem, or on the opening day.
Circulars giving terms, etc., may be had by applying to Messrs. J. H. BUTLER & CO., No. 137 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or to HENRY COPPEE, President, Bethlehem, Pa. 7 13 3m 15

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ENGLISH AND FRENCH.
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French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.
Primary Department, $60 per annum.
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6 22 tmwfm Principal.

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INTERNAL REVENUE.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS
PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
No. 304 CHESNUT Street.
CENTRAL DEPOT,
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ONE DOOR BELOW CHESNUT.
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Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.
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Particular attention paid to small orders.
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The following rates of discount are allowed:—
ON ALL ORDERS OF $25,
TWO PER CENT. DISCOUNT
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THREE PER CENT. DISCOUNT.
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FOUR PER CENT. DISCOUNT.
All orders should be sent to the
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SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown—The Inman Line, sailing each week, carrying the United States mails.
CITY OF BOSTON.....Saturday August 11
"CITY OF MANCHESTER"....Wednesday, August 15
"CITY OF LONDON".....Saturday, August 18
"CITY OF DUBLIN".....Wednesday, August 22
"EDINBURGH".....Saturday August 25
and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North river
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.
First cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
To London..... 95 | To London..... 34
To Paris..... 105 | To Paris..... 40
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First cabin, $100; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30, gold, or the equivalent, which can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent
8 7 No. 111 WALNUT street, Philada.

HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE
"ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS"
"IBERNIA," "COLUMBIA,
"CALEDONIA," "CAMBRIA,"
"BRITANNIA." "INDIA."
Steam to
LIVERPOOL LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.
RATES OF PASSAGE
PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.
CABIN.....$90 $80, and $70
STEERAGE.....$30
PREPAID CERTIFICATES
issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at
LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE
Also, to and from
ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia
Apply to W. A. HAMILL,
1 15 Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE"
No. 217 WALNUT Street.

REGULAR LINE FOR HARTFORD, CONN., direct, via the DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL
The steamer NEVADA, Captain Grumley, now loading at the second wharf above MARKET Street, will leave as above on THURSDAY next, August 9.
Freight taken on accommodating terms. Apply to
8 6 3t WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
No 152 South WHARVES

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA Swiftsure Lines via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No. 152 S. DELAWARE Avenue

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is repaired with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him or repairs
Captains of Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of Wetherstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" or Copper Paint for the preservation of vessels' bottoms for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 15 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST
SADDLE AND HARNESS
MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.
LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET,
OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:

BUGGY HARNESS, from	$22 50 to $150
LIGHT BAROUCHE do	50 00 to 350
HEAVY do do	75 00 to 500
EXPRESS, BRASS MOUNTED HARNESS	27 50 to 90
WAGON AND SELF-ADJUSTING	15 00 to 30
STAGE AND TEAM do	30 00 to 80
LADIES' SADDLE, do	12 00 to 150
GENTS do do	8 00 to 75

Bridles, Mountings, Bits, Rosetts, Horse Covers Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Blacking, Ladies' and Gents' Travelling and Tourist Bags and Sacks, Lunch Baskets Dressing and Shirt Cases, Trunks and Valises
4 9 6mrp No. 1216 CHESNUT ST.

HARNESS.
A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of
SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.
WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
2 19 No. 114 MARKET Street.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

TELEGRAPH MATERIALS AT AUCTION.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 6, 1866.
Will be sold at public auction under the direction of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel James M. Moore, Assistant Quartermaster, at Warehouse on G street, near Fourteenth street, Washington, on THURSDAY, August 9, at 10 A. M., the following Telegraph Materials, &c:—

22 Beardsley's Signal Telegraph Instruments and Cases.	95 000 pounds Wire Iron.
24 Beardsley's Instruments.	66 miles Insulated Telegraph Wire.
12 Augers.	106 Reels for Wire.
10 Clowbars.	48 Reel Stands, small.
4 Cutting Pliers.	10 Reel Stands, centre.
2 Dial Handles.	1 Platform Scale.
10 Hammers.	199 Insulators, block.
7 Oilers.	1 Coal Stove, with Pipe.
3 Pruning Knives.	23 Tool Boxes.
6 Large Reel Stands.	44 Coil Reels.
18 Small Reel Stands.	73 Empty Reels.
6 Rubber Cement Flasks.	67 Reel Stands.
8 Soldering Acid Bottles	16 Reel Stands, delivery.
6 Rubber Sleeves, 8½ m.	6 Reel Handles
6 Large Gear.	3 spools Copper Wire, No 23.
6 Small Gear.	5 spools Copper Wire, No. 30
8 Lamps.	7 pounds Gutta Percha (in sheets)
72 Notices and Straps.	117 Iron Spikes.
288 Lumbers for Battery	31 Insulated Bending Screws.
24 Porous Cups.	29 Rubber Rings.
162 (13½ oz. A. o. d.) Platina Strips.	60 cells Portable Field Telegraph Battery.
17½ oz. A. o. d. Platina tips.	308 Zincs for Grove Battery.
220 pounds Mercury.	6 Empty Mercury Flasks (iron), with Screw Wrenches, Screw Drivers, Spirit Lamps, Soldering Irons, etc.
1065 pounds Nitric Acid.	
6 carboys Sulphuric Acid	
1400 pounds Nails, 40d and 60d	
2500 Insulators, Bracket.	
50 Empty Carboys	

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
Ten days will be granted purchasers in which to remove their goods.
D. H. RUCKER,
Bvt. Maj. Gen and Chief Quartermaster,
8 7 19t Depot of Washington, D. C.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., August 8, 1866.
LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT HARNESS, RIDING SADDLES, ETC.
Will be sold at Public Auction, at the United States Government Warehouse, HANOVER Street wharf, Philadelphia, Pa., on SATURDAY, August 18th, and WEDNESDAY, August 22d, 1866, commencing on each of the days specified at 10 o'clock A. M., in lots to suit purchasers, large quantities of the following described Harness, etc., viz:—
Lead Ambulance Harness, repaired, sets of.
Lead Mule Harness worn, sets of.
Wheel Mule Harness, worn, sets of.
Wheel Ambulance Harness, worn, sets of.
McClellan Saddles worn
Collars, assorted (Mule and Horse), worn.
Wagon Bridles, worn.
Wagon Saddles worn.
Head Halters and Chains, worn.
Neck Straps and Chains, worn.
All this harness is made of the best materials, strong and serviceable and was carefully inspected when purchased by the Government, and is now sold because the war is ended, and is no longer needed for the army.
Railroad, Passenger Railroads, and Express Companies, Manufacturers, Farmers and Harness Dealers are respectfully invited to attend this sale. Such an opportunity will not occur again. It is probably the last large lot of Government Harness that will be sold in this city, and will not bring anything like its true value. Much money may be made by purchasers reselling and disposing of the same in the West and elsewhere
TERMS OF SALE—Cash in Government funds, a deposit of twenty-five per cent to be paid on every accepted bid, the balance within twenty-four hours after the sale.
All articles purchased must be removed within two days from date of sale.
By order of
Brevet Brigadier-General G. H. CROSMAN,
Assis ant Quartermaster-General.
GEORGE R. ORME,
8 7 11t Bvt. Major and Assistant Quartermaster.

SALE OF UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROAD PROPERTY
OFFICE OF ASST Q. M. U. S. MIL. R. R. No. 251 G Street, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 3, 1866
Will be sold at public auction at Alexandria, Va., on THURSDAY, August 23, the balance of United States Military Railroad Property remaining on hand at that place, consisting in part as follows:—
Two second-class serviceable Locomotive Engines, Norris & Son, builders; gauge, 4 feet 8½ inches.
One Tender Truck, two small Truck Cars
One hundred pairs second-hand Car Wheels on axles.
Seventy tons "I" Railroad Iron (45 lbs. to the yard, nearly new; fifteen Stoves; two fifteen-ton Hydraulic Jacks, and ten tons unserviceable Railroad Iron.
(25) Twenty five tons Wrought and Cast Scrap Iron, second-hand Railroad Spikes, Chairs, Rubber Loops, Broad Axes, Mauls, Platform and Counter Scales, Lanterns, Oars, Desks, Tables, and a variety of other articles; also,
Nine Frame Buildings
Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Military Railroad Wharf, where the Locomotives, Railroad Iron, and Car Wheels are stored. The balance of the articles will be sold at the Railroad Supply Store, near the Orange and Alexandria Depot.

Will be sold at Pittsburg, Pa., at eleven o'clock A. M., on TUESDAY, August 28,
Eleven new Box Cars, five feet gauge; Pennock & Co., Kennett Square, Chester county, Penna., builders.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
Any further information relative to the property will be furnished on application at this office.
F. J. CRILLY,
8 7 3w Bvt. Major and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

LUMBER FOR WAGON-MAKERS AT AUCTION.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON D. C., August 2, 1866.
Will be sold at Public Auction, under the direction of Brevet Brigadier-General C. H. Tompkins, Q. M. U. S. A., on WEDNESDAY, August 22, at LINCOLN DEPOT, commencing at 10 A. M., the following described lumber:—

About 30 000 feet 2 inch	Oak Plank.	
" 50,000 feet 2½	"	"
" 110,000 feet 3	"	"
" 7 000 feet 3½	"	"
" 50 000 feet 4	"	"
" 10 000 feet 5	"	"
" 15 000 feet 1½	"	Ash Plank.
" 60 000 feet 4

CROQUET—THE GREAT UNSKILFUL.

Miss! miss!! miss!!!
Leaving never a stroke for me;
And but for politeness I'd utter
The contempt I have for thee.

Oh, well for your niece over there,
That she has my uncle to play,
Oh, well for the sake of us both,
That I'm a good bat at croquet.

And the other players go on
To the stake, while your ball stands still:
Don't ask me "which arch are you for"—
Just play wherever you will.

Miss! miss!! miss!!!
Oh, you muggins from over the sea;
But the tender grace of a cool croquet,
Will never be won by thee.

A VISIT TO THE GRAVE OF JOSEPH RODMAN DRAKE.

BY BARRY GRAY.

A few Sundays ago, towards the close of what had been a showery day, just as the clouds broke away and the late afternoon sun shone forth upon the soaked earth and the foliage, gemmed with drops of rain, my friend J. B. H. drove up to my door, saying that he had come for me to go with him to visit the grave of Rodman Drake.

It was a spot I had long desired to see, and, therefore, I gladly accepted my friend's invitation to accompany him. A drive of three or four miles through the southern part of West Chester county, passing through the village of West Farms, brought us to Hunt's Point, a piece of land stretching out into the East river, being the southeasterly extremity of the Great Planting Neck, called by the Indians *Quanahung*. For nearly two hundred years this land was the property of the Hunt family, and in their burial place, which is located at the entrance of the Point, the remains of the poet, the youthful friend of Halleck, now repose. It is a strange spot to select for a burial ground, being a hummock, surrounded by low, marshy flats, with the waters of the Sound, or rather the entrance to it, coming up to within a short distance of its boundaries. The afternoon on which I visited it was cool and breezy, and the bay was covered with white caps, while the wind sung mournfully through the trees in the burial ground.

A stone wall, built close to the road, protects the burial-place from invading feet, and through a narrow gate, rusted and unlatched, an entrance is obtained. Years have, seemingly, gone by since the hands of affection have tended the graves which are here to be found. Weeds and trailing vines grow in tangled luxuriance throughout the enclosure; though roses and lilacs, planted long ago, still bloom on these deserted graves, mingling their perfume with the salt sea breeze which sweeps above them.

A low monument of black marble, obtained from the quarries in Westchester county, being simply a square block, surmounted by a quadrangular pyramid, rises above the grave where in the remains of Joseph Rodman Drake have lain for more than forty-five years. The only inscription on it is on one side, and reads thus:—

SACRED
To the memory of
JOSEPH RODMAN DRAKE M. D.,
who died September 21,
1820,
aged 25 years.

None knew him but to love him,
Nor named him but to praise.

These lines, slightly varied from those which now appear in the elegiac verses by Fitz-Greene Halleck, as found in his volume of poems, were written to commemorate the death of his friend, who was associated with him in his earlier poetical labors. No more tender and pathetic lines on the death of a companion have ever been written than these, commencing with:—

"Green be the turf above thee,
Friend of my better days;"

but which are, doubtless, so familiar to all readers of the *Home Journal* as to make it unnecessary for me to quote them entire.

Drake was born in the city of New York, August 7, 1795. He studied medicine under Dr. Nicholas Romayne, and obtained his degree in 1816. In October of the same year he married a daughter of Henry Eckford, Esq. He shortly afterwards, accompanied by his wife, visited Europe. In 1819, for the benefit of his health, which was failing, he visited New Orleans, but returned to New York in the spring, unrestored, and, indeed, far gone with consumption, and died during the following autumn!

In person, Drake was well formed and attractive. He possessed a fine head and a changeable blue eye—pale in repose, but growing dark under excitement. His voice was round and full, and peculiarly musical in its intonations. In disposition he was kind and genial, especially among his intimate acquaintances, though shy and reticent with strangers. He was exceedingly free from vanity and affectation, nor sought popular applause.

His genius was apparent at a very early age, his first rhymes being a conundrum, composed when he was scarcely five years old. When not yet seven he had gained much literary knowledge, and, before he was fourteen, he had written several poems of merit. Among those which have been preserved are "The Mocking Bird," and a portion of a poem, entitled "The Past and the Present," to be found in the concluding passage of "Leon," in the volume published in 1836, by his daughter, the wife of Commodore De Kay.

"The Croakers," originally published in the New York *Evening Post*, in 1819, were commenced by Drake; but, after the first four had appeared, Halleck was admitted to a copartnership, and the future ones were written over the signature of "Croaker & Co." This series of verses—between thirty and forty in number—were chiefly of a local character, but teeming with wit, pathos, and sentiment.

Drake's longest and best poem—the one which is the most imaginative and the tallest in its depicting of scenery—is the "Culprit Fay," which was written in the summer of 1819, to illustrate the capability of the adaptation of our native localities to the uses of poetry and romance. Cooper and Halleck denying their adaptability, and Drake maintaining the opposite view. The poem was written in three days, and displays exquisite fancy and delicacy of invention.

His most popular poem is the "American Flag," familiar to all patriotic schoolboys. The four concluding lines, however, were written by Halleck, in place of the following by Drake:—

"And fixed as yonder orb divine,
That saw thy bannered blaze unfurled,
Shall thy proud stars resplendent shine,
The guard and glory of the world."

There is certainly more *vim*, and, to put it fiddly, more buncombe, in the closing lines as they now stand:—

"Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soul beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us."

This reference to Halleck's muse reminds me that I have often thought that the last three lines in Drake's verses, addressed to the Bronx river, within sight almost of which stream his monument is erected, were also from the pen of his friend and compeer, Halleck. At all events, they are exceedingly suggestive of Halleck's muse, as any one at all acquainted with her, after reading them, must confess:—

"Thy waves are old companions, I shall see
Well remembered form in each old tree
And hear a voice long loved in thy wild minstrelsy."

In fact, these lines are the very essence of Halleck's poem entitled "Twilight."

Many of Drake's poems were impromptus which, after being put upon paper, were given to the friends who chanced to be present when they were written, and who expressed a desire to possess them. For this reason some of his best successful pieces which were the adoration of the family circle, have been lost to the world.

The more than friendly relations, the brotherly regard, indeed, which existed between Halleck and Drake, is one of the most charming episodes in the history of American poets. It has, or rather it promised to be the story of Beaumont and Fletcher over again. The death, however, of Drake put an end to all this, otherwise we might, possibly, have had a notable commingling of American poesy. It has always seemed to me that Halleck, who wrote his best poems in the early dusk of his manhood, would have written more than he has done—he could not have written better—if his friend Drake had not died. While I regard Halleck as a greater poet than Drake could ever have been, still I believe that the latter possessed an influence over the former, by which he would have impelled and encouraged him to do much which he has otherwise remained in abeyance. Halleck, who has passed his forescore years and ten, never speaks of his early friend without deep feeling and affection, although nearly half a century has passed since he wrote the touching lines on his death.

The burial place in which the remains of Drake are interred is a small plot of ground, containing, perhaps, about fifty graves, most of which are those of the Hunt family. There are quaint designs on some of the moss-grown headstones, and several of the inscriptions are worthy of note. The following is copied from a monument which rises near that of Drake's:—"In memory of Thomas Hunt, who departed this life July 4, 1808, in the 80th year of his age. He possessed the cardinal virtues in an eminent degree: he was temperate, brave, patient, and just:

"The solid rock shall sink beneath
The iron hand of time,
But virtue dwells with
Immortality."

Probably one of the oldest stones in the yard marks the spot where "lies the body of Christian, wife of Robert Hunt. Died Dec'r ye 12, 1749, aged 41 years, 11 mons. and 17 days."

Over the spot where sleeps Rodman Drake a cedar grows, and upon his grave the wild brier finds a resting-place. There in that quiet, solitary place, with a sound of the murmuring waves, lies the poet of whom his friend Halleck wrote:—

"Tears fell, when thou wert dying,
From eyes unused to weep,
And long where thou sorely art,
Will tears the cold turf steep."

—*N. Y. Home Journal.*

FACETIÆ.

Boucicault at a Rehearsal.

Francisque Sarcey tells this little story of Boucicault at the rehearsals of *Jean la Poste* (*Arrah-na-Pogue*), in Paris:—

"Well! we are beaten; there's no denying it; we are. It is better to acknowledge it at once with a good grace. I hope we shouted out long enough how that the English knew nothing at all about the stage, that for fifty years past they have existed on ours, unceremoniously appropriating our pieces, after taking out the marks. And of this same Dion Boucicault, so famous beyond the Channel, what has not been said here? He has been simply treated as a thief. He had rifled Brisbarre, and turned out the pockets of Dennery.

"Lo! here he is with a drama of his own fashioning. He is received with a slight tinge of loftiness. It does not affect him; it's something to be received at all. It is proposed to bring him out in June; go it for June, he says. He is offered as the representative of his principal character, Charles Lemaitre, who is going to be so talented by-and-by. He accepts Charles Lemaitre, without waiting for the advent of his talent.

"In other respects he was kindly treated. Every one gives him advice down to the prompter, down to the machinist (carpenters). There is a feeling of pity for the poor fellow coming here to France, the native land of Brisebarre, to run the chances of such a failure. A ballet three-quarters of an hour long is hoisted into the heart and marrow of his action, and when he submissively complains, when hat in hand he ventures to call attention to the fact that the matter in hand is an Irish wedding taking place among simple farmers, and that a merry jig would amply suffice, the reply is that he doesn't know the taste of the French, and that his morality (*berquinade*) wants spicing up.

"Dion Boucicault bows his head at the expression. Yonder he is master, he has three or four theatres under his orders; he commands with the authority derived from a great reputation, from incontestable knowledge of the theatre, from ten years of success, and a fortune of four or five millions (francs). But here he knows it will be out of condescension if he gets but a pail of water from the fireman on duty.

"Always polite, humble, and mild, but tenacious. He wanted his jig; he gets it. He did not want Charles Lemaitre, and Charles Lemaitre is removed. It was a little harder with the machinists. When he gave them certain directions, these gentlemen would smile with a satisfied smirk.

"'D'ye think we are not up to our business here in France?' said they.

"'Well, my friend, go to work,' replied Mr. Boucicault, not at all angry.

"And he waited, and the stage effect (true) didn't seem to get on, and then Mr. Boucicault resuming the conversation, endeavored to explain his idea. But at the first words:

"'Very good! I understand, don't say another word; do you think we Frenchmen need so many words?'

"And away ran the machinists. But the stage effects get on none the better, and the Englishman with imperturbable *flegme*, took the head machinist by the hand and led him down below.

"'Be good enough to have that weight moved back—that's right—now bring this rack and pinion forward—very good—and now go ahead.'

"And the *true* slipt along in its groove. Thus Dion Boucicault is all at once author, actor, scene painter, and machinist. He came out of a school which bears some resemblance to our Polytechnic School, and he has retained from his early calling a knowledge of machinery and its mode of working. He joins to these an inventive faculty and an ingenuity of resource which are not to be acquired at any school."

Hints to Farmers—By "Gris."

FENCES AND FENCING.—Good fencing is essential on a farm. Get a good "fencing-master" to learn you. A *rail* fence is better than an imaginary one. You can't repair a *worm* fence by taking vermifuge. Neither can you cut good whitewash brushes out of *brush* fences. Mintzer can tell you that.

THE BEST TIME TO PUT IN RYE.—I asked an old farmer once what was the best time to put in rye? He looked at his watch and replied:—

"*This is about my hour.*"

The rye was immediately put in.

All seasons are the same for putting in rye.

HOW TO HOLD THE PLOUGH.—Don't try to hold it out at arm's length. You can't do it.

If you haven't a plough of your own, get out an attachment on your neighbor's, who owes you. Any Justice will tell you whether you can *hold* it or not.

WHAT HOES TO USE.—In planting or hoeing corn, use the ordinary hoes in general use. Neither india rubber hose nor cotton hose would be of any account in a corn-field; no more would one of *Hoe's* eight-cylinder presses.

HOW TO KEEP CORN.—The best place to keep corn is in a good corn house, though some prefer to keep it in the system—*in the juice*. If they don't keep corn they keep *corn'd*.

EASY WAY TO DRAW SAW-LOGS.—Draw them on a piece of paper with a crayon pencil. After a little practice you will be able to "draw" the largest kind of saw-logs with ease.

PORK.—Packing thread is of no use in packing pork. In curing hams the time varies. Hams that have got trichinæ can't be cured at all.—*Cincinnati Times.*

TO MAKE STONE FENCE.—Equal parts of whisky and cider. This is the reciprocal stone fence: the more you lay of it the more it will lay you.

TO DRAIN LANDS.—Drink whisky, and spend all your time at the village tavern. This will drain you of all your lands in a short time.

TO MAKE YOUR STABLES WARM IN WINTER.—Set fire to them.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.

I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee in a certain Indenture of mortgage of the property hereinafter described executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me, as Mortgagee in Trust, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $35,000 which mortgage is dated the 1st day of November A. D. 1860 and recorded in the office for Recording Deeds etc. in and for the county of Blair on the 8th day of November A. D. 1860 in Mortgage Book "B" pages 107, 108, 109 110, and &c., do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than thirty days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds, I will in pursuance of the written request to me directed of the holders of more than fifteen thousand dollars in amount of the said bonds and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said mortgage expose to Public Sale and sell to the highest and best bidder by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia on Thursday, the 27th day of September A. D. 1866 upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said Railroad premises, viz.:

The whole of that section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from the point of intersection with the Pennsylvania Railroad, at or near Tyrone Station in Blair county to the point of connection with the graded line of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, known and designated as "The Intersection," being about three miles and one quarter from the Pennsylvania Railroad at Tyrone Station, as the same is now constructed together with all and singular the railways rails bridges, fences, privileges rights and appurtenances of every description acquired by and belonging to said Company adjacent to or connected with or on the line of said section of three and one-quarter miles of road, and all the tolls incomes, issues and profits to be derived and to arise from the same and all the lands used and occupied for railways depots or stations between said points on said section of three and one-quarter miles with all buildings standing thereon or procured there or

AND GENERALLY.

All the lands railways rails bridges, culverts, trestle works tool houses, coal houses wharves, fences rights of way, workshops machinery, stations, depots, depot-grounds works, masonry and other superstructure real estate buildings and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above mentioned property and to the said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad and owned by said Company in connection therewith.

The said section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad extending from the point of intersection of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with the Pennsylvania Railroad to the point of connection with the graded line of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad known and as "the Intersection" is about 3¼ miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within twenty days thereafter

PAYMENT on account of the said balance of purchase money, to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of said bonds may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds or coupons the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons

Upon the purchase money being paid as aforesaid, the said Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to said sale or premises may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company No. 238 S. Third street Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee,
No. 238 S. Third Street
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers
Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.
Philadelphia.

6 11 m2m

NOTICE.

I, B. FRANKLIN PALEY Trustee in a certain Indenture of Mortgage of the property hereinafter described, executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me as Mortgagee in trust to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $50,000, which mortgage is dated the 1st day of February A. D. 1861, and recorded in the office for recording deeds, &c., in and for the county of Blair on the 4th day of February A. D. 1861 in Mortgage Book E page 148 etc. and in the office for recording deeds, etc. in and for the county of Centre on the 4th day of February A. D. 1861 in Mortgage book E page 40 etc. do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds, I will in pursuance of the written request to me directed of the holders of more than $50,000 in amount of the said bonds, and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said mortgage, expose to public sale and sell to the highest and best bidder by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia on Thursday the 27th day of September A. D. 1866 upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said mortgaged premises and franchises viz.:

The whole of that section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from the point of intersection with the Tyrone and Lock Haven railroad near Tyrone Blair county, Pennsylvania, to the Philipsburg Centre county, Pennsylvania, as the same is now constructed together with all and singular the railways, rails, bridges fences, privileges, rights, and all property of every description acquired by and belonging to said Company and all the tolls income, issues, and profits to be derived and to arise from the same, and all the lands used and occupied for railways depots, or stations between said points with all the buildings standing thereon or procured thereto.

AND GENERALLY.

All the lands railways rails bridges, culverts, trestle works, tool houses, coal houses wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot-grounds works, masonry and other superstructure real estate buildings and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above-mentioned property and to the said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad and owned by said Company in connection therewith, and all the rights, liberties, privileges, and corporate franchises of said road and Company.

The said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad extending from Tyrone Station Blair county to and through the borough of Philipsburg, in Centre county, is about 23¾ miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within twenty days thereafter.

PAYMENT on account of the said balance of purchase money to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of the said bonds may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds and coupons, the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend, and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase money being paid as aforesaid, the said Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to the said sale of premises may be had on application to the undersigned Trustee, at his office, No 42 South THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

B. FRANKLIN PALEY, Trustee
No 42 South Third Street
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 11 m8m Nos. 139 and 141 South FOURTH Street.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines high and low pressure, Iron Boilers Water Tanks Propellers, etc etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron, Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Rod Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats where they can lie in perfect safety and are provided with shears, blocks falls, etc etc. for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 2 1§ BEACH and PALMER Stree'ts.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, JOHN E. COPE, WILLIAM H. MERRICK

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land River and Marine Service
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds of either Iron or Brass
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery and Sugar Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans Open Steam Trains Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines etc.
Sole Agents for N. Bilieux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Kemyith's Patent Steam Hammer, and Asheworth & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Drabing Machine. 6 30§

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE,
No. 65 N FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS
Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1 1§ ALFRED JENKS & SON.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.

I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON Trustee in a certain Indenture of Mortgage of the property hereinafter described executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me, as Mortgagee in Trust, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $25,000 which Mortgage is dated the 16th day of May A. D. 1859 and recorded in the office for recording deeds, etc. in and for the county of Blair, on the 16th day of May, A. D. 1859, in mortgage book A pages 563-4-5-6-7 and 8, and in the office for recording deeds etc. in and for the county of Centre, on the 16th day of May, A. D. 1859 in mortgage book E page 37 etc., do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds, I will in pursuance of the written request to me directed of the holders of more than $50,000 in amount of the said bonds and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said mortgage expose to public sale and sell to the highest and best bidder by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia on Thursday the 27th day of September A. D. 1866 upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said mortgaged premises viz.:—

The whole of that section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from the point of intersection with the Tyrone and Lock Haven railroad near Tyrone Blair county, Pennsylvania to Hillipsburg Centre county, Pennsylvania, as the same is now constructed together with all and singular the railways, rails, bridges fences, privileges, rights, and all property of every description acquired by and belonging to said Company and all the tolls income, issues, and profits to be derived and to arise from the same, and all the lands used and occupied for railways depots, or stations between said points with all the buildings standing thereon or procured thereto.

AND GENERALLY

All the lands, railways rails bridges, culverts, trestle works, tool houses, coal houses wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots depot-grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure real estate buildings and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above mentioned property and to the said section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad and owned by said Company in connection therewith

The said section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad extending from the intersection of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with the railroad formerly belonging to the Tyrone and Lockhaven Railroad Company, but now to the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Company is about 20 miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within 20 days thereafter

PAYMENT on account of the said balance of purchase money, to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of the said bonds may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds or coupons the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons

Upon the purchase money being paid as aforesaid the Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to said sale of premises may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. Third street Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee,
No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL LAND SCRIP FOR SALE.

The United States Government having granted to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Land Scrip representing 780,000 acres of Public Land for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges in this State the Board of Commissioners now offer this Land Scrip to the public.

Proposals for the purchase of this Land Scrip addressed to "The Board of Commissioners of Agricultural Land Scrip," will be received at the Surveyor-General's office at Harrisburg, until Wednesday, August 15 1866.

This land may be located in any State or Territory by the holders of the scrip upon any of the unappropriated lands (except mineral lands) of the United States, which may be subject to sale at private entry. Each piece of scrip represents a quarter section of one hundred and sixty acres. Bids must be made as per acre, and no bids will be received for less than one quarter section.

The Scrip will be issued immediately on the payment of the money to the Surveyor General, one third of which must paid within ten days and the remaining two-thirds within thirty days after notification of the acceptance of the bid or bids by the Board of Commissioners.

J. M. CAMPBELL, Surveyor-General,
For the Board of Commissioners
HARRISBURG, July 11, 1866. 7 11 1m

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 CHESNUT Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL."
8 26 §1p PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
8 24 § No. 706 CHESNUT Street

PASSENGER RAILWAYS.

SCHUYLKILL RIVER RAILWAY.
Via Twenty-Second and Twenty-Third Streets.

A NEW ROUTE TO FAIRMOUNT PARK.

FARE..... SEVEN CENTS

EXCHANGE TICKETS, good on all the east and west roads, NINE CENTS. 7 24 1§t

NEW ROUTE
Frankford and Philadelphia Railway,
VIA SECOND AND THIRD STREETS RAILWAY.
NOW OPEN THROUGH TO
FRANKFORD,
HARROWGATE,
CEDAR HILL CEMETERY
Cars running regularly on short time. 6 26 mwf§t

STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO., beg most respectfully to call the attention of the public at large to their newly invented fireat,

THE UNIVERSAL ALARMIST,

which, by discharging a percussion cap, made expressly for the purpose, will prove very effectual in the prevention of burglaries etc.

The following are some of its great advantages:—
1st. Simplicity of construction cheapness and ease in application, so that a servant or child may set it.
2d. Freedom from danger to persons or property.
3d. Universality of application to any part of a Door, Window, Grating, Shutter, Gate, Garden, Press Safe, Plate Chest etc.
4th. It gives a check to burglars by alarming the inmates, neighbors and police.
5th. The mind is relieved from much painful anxiety in female households or old age especially when articles of great value are kept in the house.
6th. It is a universal protection to travellers to fasten on chamber doors.
7th. Its construction is simple and not liable to get out of order.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE ACCOMPANY EVERY INSTRUMENT.

We have put our article at the low price of ONE DOLLAR, inclusive of 25 caps and it cannot be got cheaper either from us or from our agents. For further particulars inquire of or address

STEIGLEDER TROUT, VOIGT & CO.,
Office, No. 524 WALNUT Street,
Room No 18
We will send the ALARMIST to any part of the country on receipt of price, and 25 cents extra for postage.
Country Agents wanted. 6 29 3m

INSURANCE COMPANIES

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE, S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA
MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT, } To all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River Canal Lake and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865

$100,000	United States 5 per cent. loan '71	$95 000 00
129,000	" 6 " '8	128 100 00
200 000	" 7 3 10 per cent. loan Treasury Notes	94,375 00
100 000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	90.555 00
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53,250 00
25 000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112 812 50
20 000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent Bonds	20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23.750 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	25.750 00
15.00	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,537 50
7.150	143 Shares stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,583 00
5.000	100 shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250 00
40 000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40 000 00
30.000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18.900 00
170,700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage first liens on City Property	170 000 00
$1,036,850	Par Market value	$906,560 00
	Real Estate	35, 000
	Bills receivable for insurances made	1 21,013 37
	Balance due at Agencies:—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest and other debts due the Company	40,311 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other companies $1133 estimated value	2,910 00
	Cash in Banks	855 956 89
	Cash in Drawer	678 48
		56,635 37
		$1 253 630 18

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	J. F. Penistan,
Edmund A. Souder,	Henry Sloan
Theophilus Paulding,	William G. Boulton,
John R. Penrose,	Edward Darlington,
James Traquair,	B. Jones Brooks,
Henry C. Dalsett Jr.,	Edward Lafourcade,
James C. Hand,	Jacob P. Jones,
William C. Ludwig,	James B. McFarland,
Joseph H. Seal,	Joshua P. Eyre,
George C. Leiper,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Robert Burton,	A. B. Berger Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND President
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice President
HENRY LYLBURN Secretary. 1 1§

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 South FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.
Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates
Insurance effected from year to year in any sum from $10 to $10 00 at a premium of one eighth per cent. securing the full amount insured in case of death and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid
Short time tickets for 1 2 3 5 7 or 10 days or 1 3 or 6 months, at like reasonable rates, insuring in the same $1400 or $100 per week if unable to be had at the Office Office No. 133 S. FOURTH Street Philadelphia or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.
For circulars and further information apply at the Office, or of any of the authorized agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLIT, Solicitor
DIRECTORS.
L. L. Houpt, Supt. of Pennsylvania Railroad Company
M. Baird of M. Baird & Co's.
Samuel C. Palmer Cashier of Commercial Bank
Leland West No 509 Market street
James M. Conrad, No 623 Market street.
J. E. Kingsley Continental Hotel
H. G. Lettering, Nos 257 and 39 Dock street.
Spencer Work of Work, McCouch & Co.
George Martin No. 329 Chesnut street 1 2 10m

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL—1866
FRANKLIN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851'96.

Capital	$400 000 00
Accrued Surplus	942 611 13
Premiums	1,162 908 83

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $10 467 53. INCOME FOR 1866 $719 000.
LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,000,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	Edward G. Dale,
Tobine Wagner,	George Fales,
Samuel Grant,	Alfred Fitler
George W. Richards,	Francis W Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea	Peter McCall.

CHARLES N. BANCKER President.
EDWARD G. DALE, Vice President.
JAS. W. MCALLISTER Secretary protem. 2 3 1§2

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE, No 415 WALNUT STREET PHILADELPHIA
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.
This company continues to write on Fire Risks only its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.
7 0 1
Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than $500,000
Disbursed on this account within the past few years.
For the present the office of this company will remain at
No. 415 WALNUT STREET,
but within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.
Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS CRAVEN,	ALFRED S. GILLETT,
CURMAN SHEPPARD,	N. B. LAWRENCE,
THOS. MACKELLAR,	CHARLES I. DUPONT,
JOHN SUTTLE,	HENRY F. KENNEY
JOHN W. CLAGHORN,	JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.
SILAS YERKES, JR.,	

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
ALFRED S. GILLETT, Vice President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 7 19§

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No 224 WALNUT Street opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premium
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
M. B. Mahoney,	David Lewis,
John F. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmond Cauffman,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norr's

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary 4 1§

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS

Daniel Smith Jr.,	John Devereux
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 1§

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
No. 111 South FOURTH Street
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d,

THE RIOT AT NEW ORLEANS.

Very Interesting Document—Statement of the Lieutenant-Governor, Attorney-General, and Mayor Monroe.

NEW ORLEANS, August 7.—The following despatch regarding the riots at New Orleans has been forwarded to the President, signed by Albert Voorhees, Lieutenant-Governor of Louisiana, A. S. Herron, Attorney-General of Louisiana, and J. T. Monroe, Mayor of New Orleans:—

NEW ORLEANS, August 7.—His Excellency, President Andrew Johnson—SIR:—Your Excellency is already in possession of the main facts as regards the conspiracy which, by reviving the Convention of 1864, purposed to subvert the civil Government of Louisiana. An informal meeting of twenty-nine members (one hundred and fifty being the whole number, and sixty-six a quorum) proceeded to depose the President of the Convention, who considered the Convention itself extinct, and himself relieved of the functions of the office, and to elect R. K. Howell as President *pro tem.* They adjourned to meet again, and a proclamation was issued by the President *pro tem.*, convening the Convention to meet on the 30th of July last, and directing his Excellency the Governor of the State to issue writs of election to fill the vacancies. So far the whole matter was looked upon as a harmless experiment, although mischievously intended, the people being confident that the Governor would not condescend to notice this proclamation, and that in case the Convention would commit any act of interference, he would at once have it dissolved. Unfortunately, however, after a lapse of nearly a month, the Governor issued writs of election to fill up fifty-one vacancies in that body. This document, to which the Secretary of State refused to give his attestation under the seal of State, was issued under the attestation of the private secretary of the Governor. The people of the State became alarmed, when no doubt could be entertained as to the fact that their Chief Magistrate had given willing aid and assistance to subvert the Government, the preservation of which was specially intrusted to his keeping. On Friday, the 27th of July, a large meeting was held in the Hall of the House of Representatives, professedly for the advocacy of universal suffrage, but in reality to organize for the meeting of the Convention on the Monday following. The object of the meeting was to excite the passions and prejudices of the colored population, so as to make them the victims of a riot, by urging them headlong into a conflict with the State and municipal authorities. On the other hand we were determined to prevent riot and bloodshed by pursuing such a course as would baffle the nefarious calculations of those agitators. Our remedy, and the only remedy, must be by resource to the usual process of law, and even then to proceed in such a manner as to fasten upon them the responsibilities of and collision whatever. The case was submitted to the Grand Jury by the Attorney-General, and in the meantime the Lieutenant-Governor and the Mayor called upon General Baird to ascertain whether, if a warrant, issued upon a regular indictment, was placed in the hands of the Sheriff for the arrest of the members of the Convention, the military would interfere. The answer was, that the Sheriff himself would be arrested, and that the Convention, meeting peaceably, could not be interfered with by the officers of the law. It is proper here to state that the Mayor had previously addressed a note to General Baird, inquiring whether he would be interfered with by the military in case he would proceed to disperse the Convention as an unlawful assemblage. The answer to this communication was that the meeting of the Convention being peaceable, it could not be suppressed by the Mayor, and that the military authorities would prevent the interference of the civil authorities. It was suggested by the Lieutenant-Governor that the city authorities, under those circumstances, did not intend to interfere to prevent the meeting of the Convention; but he proposed that in case a warrant of arrest was placed in the hands of the Sheriff, the latter, before attempting to execute it, would call upon the General, who, thereupon, would indorse his objections, and the matter would at once be submitted to the President. This arrangement was satisfactory to both parties. On the same day, the Attorney-General and the Lieutenant-Governor telegraphed to the President, to ascertain whether the process of the Court for the arrest of the members of the Convention could be thwarted by the military. The answer was expected to sustain the courts. On Sunday, the 29th, the State and municipal authorities called upon the press to advise the people as to the proper course to be held. The next day, so as to avoid a collision and riot, the Mayor issued his proclamation to the same effect. The press of the city, with the exception of the radical organ, gave wise and salutary counsels to the public, inviting all good citizens to avoid congregating about the Capitol, and to demean themselves with prudence and discretion. On the morning of the 30th the Lieutenant Governor called upon General Baird to communicate to him the President's despatch, and also inquired from the General if he would not have some troops in the vicinity of the hall to preserve peace and good order. General Baird answered that the application had been made by members of the Convention. The suggestion was then made that to have too large a police force on the spot might be construed as meant to overawe the members, and that inasmuch as the civil authorities did not intend interfering with the Convention until instructions were received from the President, as above agreed on, it was proper to have troops to co-operate with a small police force to preserve peace and to prevent all possible attempts to bring about a collision. This suggestion met the approval of the General, who then stated that he would give immediate orders to have the troops in readiness. Before the end of this interview it was again agreed upon between General Baird and the Lieutenant Governor, that whatever warrant of arrest might be placed in the hands of the Sheriff would be submitted to him before any attempt to have it executed, and that upon the indorsement of the General's objections the matter would be referred to the President. The Mayor being informed of this arrangement, sent but a small police force to the vicinity of the hall, and the troops that were to act in conjunction with the police were eagerly expected at noon, information having reached the Lieutenant-Governor that in the third district there was a commencement of effervescence, and that large numbers of negroes were coming towards Laurel street from above and below. He immediately sent a despatch to the General, conveying this intelligence, and urging that the troops be sent without delay. About one hour afterwards the riot broke out, ending in the dispersion of the Convention and the capture of the rioters, including several members of this body. It is not our purpose to argue the question of fact as to the actual commencement of the collision, and fix precisely the mode in which it originated. We will, however, remark that the collision was in every instance brought about by the armed mob sustaining the Convention. Suffice it to say, that the civil authorities took all the precautions possible to prevent the outbreak; that they applied during the three days previous to have the military to preserve order at the place where the Convention was to meet; that the authorities, State and municipal, had come to an understanding to act in concert with the military for that purpose; that the citizens, no more than the police, contemplated to prevent the Convention holding their meeting peaceably, and adjourn and disperse unmolested, and that the warrants for their arrest would have been submitted to the military, as agreed upon. Although the President's despatch to the Lieutenant-Governor, and the subsequent one to the Attorney-General, were imperative that the military must sustain and not thwart the Convention, and the military authorities had been for three days previous to the riot in constant communication with the Attorney-General, the Lieutenant-Governor, and the Mayor, with the view of preventing the impending riot. Their efforts were unsuccessful, and could not counteract the effects of the incendiary counsels and appeals of those who for sinister purposes had had in view this very result, in order to reap a political harvest. That the civil authorities have done their duty in this respect is patent, and that more could have been done by them was impossible, as they were not allowed to remove the cause of the riot by taking the proper means to prevent the meeting of the Convention. And we doubt not for a moment that the military commander himself will be the first to corroborate these facts, and arrest all calumnious imputations against the conduct of our people under these trying circumstances. As regards the proclamation of martial law, the least that can be said is that it was inopportune, for the rioting had ceased completely, the police being masters of the situation. The colored population, as a body, did not participate in this disgraceful scene, as freedmen, in the vicinity of the riot, were standing as lookers-on, without being molested. The colored mob, in union with a few white rioters who were leading them in the affair, were no doubt well organized. That they were well armed is undoubtedly true, since forty-two policemen and several citizens were either killed or wounded by them, although the conflict was over in less than two hours. Twenty-seven rioters were killed, and a considerable number wounded. At dark, when all was over, when the mob was either dispersed or in prison, and tranquillity was restored, martial law was proclaimed, and the prisons where the rioters were confined emptied by orders from headquarters. These measures, undoubtedly, were not intended for reviving the hopes of the outlaws, but were they not calculated to inspire them with false hopes? The very next morning the organ of the agitators was issued, containing, as usual, the most inflammatory articles, and so with the succeeding issues. Had the military on Monday P. M. taken a stand to co-operate with the civil authorities, instead of proclaiming martial law, the most beneficial effects would have been the result.

We remain your obedient servants,

(Signed) ALBERT VOORHEES,
Lieutenant-Governor of Louisiana.
A. S. HERRON,
Attorney-General of Louisiana.
J. T. MONROE,
Mayor of New Orleans.

OUTRAGE BY PRUSSIAN AUTHORITY.

One of the Sailors of the Steamship "Baltic" Forcibly Taken from on Board—The United States Consular Agent Surrenders him to a Prussian Man-of-War—The Captain Delivers up His Sailor Under Protest, Etc.

ON BOARD STEAMSHIP "BALTIC," August 5.—As our present trip is drawing to a close, I feel bound to communicate a fact to you which has taken place on board of our ship. It occurred at noon on the 18th of July, at the very moment when the steamer was leaving the dock at Bremerhaven to go to sea. The annexed copy of our Consul's certificate will inform you sufficiently of what has transpired. I think I am not wrong in stating that our flag has been insulted, and that our Consul behaved like a good German burgher, but not as an American. It is true that a commercial vessel is powerless in face of four men-of-war. It was only at the very moment of sailing that we received the order to surrender one of our sailors, named Charles Berger, although the man had been on board eight days, of the ship would be stopped. The captain, A. G. Jones, a whole-souled American, finally determined that the whole proceeding should take place under protest at least, seeing that, right or wrong, we had to submit to men-of-war. So I had to pay oil the man in presence of our Consul, in my office, and under the American flag; and from there this man, Charles Berger, who wished to remain, was taken from on board from under the charge of our consular agent. And our Charge d'Affaires was made the tool of a Prussian naval officer, who did not deserve the title of commander, or he would not have planted himself close to our side-wheels, which nearly filled the dock gates when we were hauled out, and, parading his rattling sabre, walk off with the Consul and this man.

I cannot say whether Charles Berger was a citizen or not, whether he has taken out his first papers or not; I was too much excited about the whole proceedings, so I neglected to ascertain that fact. But he was on our articles; he was shipped in New York, and was by no means quite green.

The trip before I wanted to leave a man on shore in Geestemunde, but the same Consul protested against it, unless I paid three months' wages and board besides. Now, sir, I know that all this will be reported to Washington, and I give you notice of it to make use of it according to your own convenience. With the dignity of an American citizen, I feel that esteem for us has suffered abroad; but in a centralized Government is the natural result of our lost liberties during the late war, our flag, which has been dipped in fathoms of blood, should at least command respect wherever it floats, otherwise we are really not merely on an equality with the nigger, but beneath him.

F. WISCHEL,
Purser of the steamship *Baltic*.

The following is the certificate of the Consular Agent:—

CONSULAR AGENCY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, GEESTEMUNDE, July 18—1, the undersigned, Consular Agent of the United States for Geestemunde and the dependencies thereof, do hereby certify that according to an order of the commander of the Prussian man of war *Nymphe*, lying in the river here, the Prussian citizen Charles Berger, is bound to become a navy soldier on board the said man-of-war. For this reason the said Charles Berger cannot return in the steamship *Baltic* to New York.

Given under my hand and the seal of the consular agency the day and year above written

EDWARD ULRICHS,
United States Consular Agent.

Another Martin Kosta Case.

The authorities of the city of Muscatine, Iowa, have received information that Mr. Henry Funk, late Mayor of that place, while travelling through his native country on a pleasure tour, was seized by Austrian officials and forced into the ranks of the army, on the ground that he owed military service to the country and must perform it. The fact that he had become a citizen of the United States, and was entitled to protection as such, was not sufficient to save him from seizure. Mr. Seward's attention has no doubt been called to this case, and some very voluminous diplomatic correspondence on the subject may soon be looked for.—*N. Y. Herald.*

CANADA.

Proceedings in Parliament—Defeat of the Ministry on the School and Currency Questions—Resignation of Mr Galt—The Session to Close on Saturday Next.

OTTAWA, C. W., August 7.—This has been an important day in Parliament. The School bill of the coalition was again taken up, and the discussion of it progressed with increasing acrimony every moment, Mr. Brown making some good hits at the coalition, and the opposition seeming to gain ground constantly. So the House appeared pretty equally divided.

The first symptom of a crash was the announcement by the Attorney-General of the resignation by Mr. Galt of his office in the Cabinet, and the reason of it, which was stated to be his dissent from the coalition on the School bill.

The discussion went on for some time further, until it was apparent the opposition was in the ascendancy, when the mover of the bill at length announced its withdrawal in time to save the Ministry the discredit of an open defeat. This created a sensation and put an end to the discussion; but the Liberals claim with justice that the coalition is virtually defeated upon a measure brought forward by themselves, and that they should therefore resign.

Mr. Galt has announced his intention of continuing to assist the Government to manage the finances.

The currency question next came up, and on this, too, the Ministry have been compelled to so far modify their original policy of controlling the currency of the country to the control of only $8,000,000, and even this power has not yet been decided in their favor.

There is great haste now evinced by the Ministry to rush matters through in a hurry, and it is at length officially stated that the session will be brought to a close on Saturday. It is, therefore, doubtful whether Mr. Chambers will be afforded an opportunity of speaking on his motion of inquiry in the Fort Erie campaign.

Considerable dissatisfaction is felt at the withdrawal of the School bill, the discussion of which had no other effect than to very much increase the religious antipathies of the Catholics and Protestants of the province. The condition of Canada in this respect at present is little better than that of Ireland twenty years ago.

Mercy Recommended in the Case of the Fenian Prisoners.

OTTAWA, C. W., August 7.—The Governor-General has sent two communications, received by him from the British Colonial Secretary, to the House of Assembly, which have been read. They advise moderation in the treatment of the Fenian prisoners.

Mr. Brown suggested that the subject be considered in secret session.

The Attorney-General admitted that the suggestion merited consideration.

Mr. J. S. McDonald expressed astonishment at such a proposition on the mere receipt of an ordinary communication from the Governor-General.

Mr. Dunkin also opposed it, and said that in the American House of Representatives secret sessions were unknown. The House should be responsible for the disposal of the moneys placed at their command to deal with the Fenians.

Mr. Rankin was opposed to the proposition, even though Mr. Brown should be possessed of information which he had not in regard to the movements or plans of the Fenians.

Mr. Brown explained that the proposition was not an extraordinary one. But it should be remembered that there was a stranger in the gallery—referring to the *Herald's* correspondent—and that in view of the relations of the country with the United States, care should be taken not to cause statements prejudicial to the interests of the country to be constantly appearing in the American press.

—The Arabs relieve persons suffering from sunstroke by pouring salt and water into the sufferer's ears.

RHEUMATISM,

NEURALGIA, GOUT, ASTHMA,

These Terrible Afflictions and Painful Diseases Positively Conquered at Last.

BE CONVINCED BY CANDID TRUTH.

A CURE WARRANTED, OR THE MONEY RETURNED.

Remember, Used Inwardly.

There are no diseases treated with less success by Physicians than RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, GOUT, ASTHMA—few so prevalent, none so painful. The newly afflicted fly for relief to the many quack nostrums, which only pronounce worse effect, while sufferers for years, repel the thought of ever being cured and the cry, my Doctor can't cure me, and I have spent thousands, trying to get well and am no better, is everywhere heard. It is no wonder the afflicted are suspicious and doubtful, for they have just cause to be, for truthfully, upon so solid facts, certified to by hundreds, there is no positive infallible genuine never-failing cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago Sciatica Gout and Asthma at present known in this world other than Dr. FITLER'S Great Rheumatic Remedy, which claims your suspicions, and commands your confidence for the following reasons, viz:—

First Because it is prepared from the original prescription of Doctor Joseph P. Fitler, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and now one of our oldest practising physicians.

Second Because he has made these diseases his specialty, and spent a lifetime in preparing this infallible remedy.

Third. Because the medical properties of this great Remedy differ very essentially from all the remedies hitherto brought before the public.

Fourth. Because it is purely vegetable, and warranted not to contain mercury, colchicum, minerals, metals, or anything injurious to the system.

Fifth. Because when you have used a bottle or two, and are satisfied it will not cure your particular case, you, by application, get the full amount paid refunded without being compelled to continue on an indefinite period, although not a single case in thousands has ever had occasion to demand a return.

Sixth. Because Doctor Fitler has liberally reduced the price from $10 to $2 per bottle, so that all classes of society may have the opportunity of being relieved from human suffering and disease.

Prepared at the Principal Depot No. 29 S. FOURTH Street, below Market, where Dr. Fitler personally advises free of charge.

Consultation hours, 10 to 1. All afflicted invited to call. Highest references of wonderful cures accompany each bottle. 8 1ws

SUMMER RESORTS.

EXCURSIONISTS

TOURISTS,

AND

Pleasure Seekers

TO

NIAGARA FALLS,

Lake Ontario, The Thousand Islands, Rapids of the River St. Lawrence, Montreal, Quebec, Riviere du Loup, Saguenay River, White Mountains, Portland, Boston, Lake George, Saratoga, New York, etc. etc. etc., will find it to their advantage to procure

THROUGH TICKETS,

WHICH ARE SOLD AT REDUCED RATES AT THE TICKET OFFICE OF THE

CATAWISSA RAILROAD LINE,

No. 425 CHESNUT STREET.

Passengers have choice of several routes to Niagara Falls, and Through Tickets are sold down Lake Ontario and River St. Lawrence, to Ogdensburg, Montreal, and Quebec, via the American and English Line of Steamers, passing the Thousand Islands and the Rapids of the River St. Lawrence by daylight, returning to New York or Boston by

FIFTY DIFFERENT ROUTES.

These routes offer to pleasure seekers scenery unsurpassed in this country.

No extra charge for meals or state rooms on steamers between Niagara Falls and Montreal.

Tickets good until November 1st, 1866, and entitle the holders to stop over at any point on the route.

For further information and Guide Books descriptive of the Routes, apply at the Company's Office, No. 425 CHESNUT Street.

N. VAN HORN,
Passenger Agent.

6 13wmJm

COLUMBIA HOUSE,

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,

Opened on the 1st Day of June, 1866.

GEORGE J. BOLTON,

6 27wfm2m PROPRIETOR.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Manufactured only by

BAUGH & SONS,
Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue,
8 4smwfrp Philadelphia.

SUMMER RESORTS.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY.

The subscriber, grateful for past favors, tenders thanks to his patrons and the public for the generous custom given him, and begs leave to say that his house is now open for the season and ready to receive boarders, permanent and transient, on the most moderate terms. The bar will always be supplied with the choicest of wines liquors, and cigars, and superior old ale. The tables will be set with the best the market affords.

Fishing lines and tackle always on hand.

Stable room on the premises.

All the comforts of a home can always be found at the Exchange.

GEORGE HAYDAY,
6 14 thstu2m PROPRIETOR.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Will open for the reception of guests on

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1866.

DODWORTH'S BAND engaged for the season.

Persons desiring to engage rooms will address

BROWN & WOELPPER
PROPRIETORS, ATLANTIC CITY,
Or No. 827 RICHMOND Street,
6 9 2mrp* Philadelphia.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

This Hotel being entirely refitted and refurnished in the best manner, IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

The house is located near the ocean, and every attention will be given to merit the patronage of the public.

McNUTT & MASON,
6 22 tf PROPRIETORS.

BROWN'S MILLS BOARDING HOUSE.

The former patrons and friends of the Boarding House originally kept by the Brown family at Brown's Mills, in the township of Pemberton, county of Burlington, and State of New Jersey, are hereby informed that the subscriber is now ready to accommodate all who will favor him with their company.

THOMAS SCATTERGOOD.

N. B.—Stages for the accommodation of passengers to and from Brown's Mills, will run from Pemberton to depot.

6 28sw2m JOHN HAVENS,
Proprietor of Stages.

THE ALHAMBRA, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—This spacious and elegant establishment will open for the reception of guests on or before the 27th day of June, 1866.

6 15 thstu2m ROBERT B. LEEDS, Proprietor.

SUMMER TRAVEL,

Via North Pennsylvania Railroad.

SHORTEST AND MOST PLEASANT ROUTE TO

WILKESBARRE, MAUCH CHUNK,
EASTON, ALLENTOWN,
BETHLEHEM, HAZLETON

AND ALL POINTS IN THE

Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys.

Commodious Cars,
Smooth Track,
Fine Scenery,
Excellent Hotels

Are the Specialities of this Route.

Through to Wilkesbarre and Mauch Chunk without change of cars.

The new road between the summit of the mountain and Wilkesbarre opens up views unsurpassed in beauty, and the hotels provided for best and most ample accommodations for summer visitors.

Excursion tickets from Philadelphia to principal points, may be had FROM TICKET OFFICES ONLY, at reduced rates, on Saturdays, good to return till Monday evening.

Excursion tickets to Wilkesbarre, good for ten days, issued any day.

THROUGH TRAINS.

Cars leave the Depot, THIRD and THOMPSON Streets at 7.30 A. M., 3.30 P. M., and 5.15 P. M.

For particulars, see time tables in another column.

6 9 tf ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE.

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

THROUGH IN TWO HOURS.

Five trains daily to Atlantic City, and one on Sunday.

On and after THURSDAY, June 28, 1866, trains will leave Vine Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion	6 00 A. M.
Mail	7 30 A. M.
Freight, with Passenger Car attached	9 15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	2 00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4 15 P. M.

RETURNING LEAVE ATLANTIC.

Special Excursion	5 18 P. M.
Mail	4 45 P. M.
Freight	11 23 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	7 08 A. M.
Accommodation	5 50 A. M.

Junction Accommodation for Haddonfield and intermediate stations, leaves Vine street..... 5 30 P. M.
Returning leaves Jackson..... 6 32 A. M.
Haddonfield Accommodation Train leaves Vine street..... 10 15 A. M. and 2 00 P. M.
Leaves Haddonfield..... 1 00 P. M. and 3 45 P. M.
Sunday Mail Train to Atlantic leaves Vine street at 7 30 A. M. and Atlantic at 4 45 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic, $2. Round trip tickets, good only for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.

Tickets for sale at No. 828 Chesnut street (Continental Hotel) and at the office of the Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 26 S. Fifth street.

The Philadelphia Express Company, Principal Office No. 26 S. Fifth street, Branch Office No. 350 N. Wharves, above Vine, will attend to the usual branches of express business along the line of the road, and deliver baggage, etc., to and from all trains.

Goods of every description called for and forwarded by express to Atlantic City and all way stations on the road. Baggage checked from residence at Philadelphia to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.

6 25 2m JOHN G. BRYANE, Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY, PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON, AND BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROADS.

GRAND EXCURSION ARRANGEMENT FOR TOURISTS AND PLEASURE TRAVEL TO NIAGARA FALLS, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, THE WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKE GEORGE, SARATOGA, DELAWARE WATER GAP, ETC. ETC.

These excursion routes are arranged for the special accommodation of tourists and pleasure travellers, enabling them to visit the celebrated watering places of the North, at much less than regular rates of fare.

Tickets good until November 1, 1866, and entitle the holder to stop over at any point on the route.

For tickets, information, and circulars descriptive of the routes, apply at the Ticket Office of the Company, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, Continental Hotel.

6 30 2m W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY.

Commencing MONDAY July 16, 1866. Trains will leave (Upper Ferry) Market street, Philadelphia as follows:—

9 00 A. M. Morning Mail, due 12 25.
2 00 P. M. Accommodation, due 6 P. M.
4 00 P. M. Fast Express, due 7 05.

Returning will leave Cape Island—

6 30 A. M. Morning Mail, due 10 07.
9 40 A. M. Fast Express, due 12 07.
5 00 P. M. Express, due 8 22.

Ticket Offices, at Ferry, foot of Market street, and No. 828 Chesnut street, Continental Hotel.

Persons purchasing tickets of the Agent, at No. 828 Chesnut street can by leaving orders, have their baggage called for and checked at their residences by Graham's Baggage Express.

6 28 J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

ICE COMPANIES.

EASTERN ICE COMPANY.—SEASON OF 1866.—8 lbs. daily, 50 cents per week; 12 lbs daily, 75 cents per week; 16 lbs. daily, 90 cents per week; 20 lbs daily, $1 05 per week. Depot, No. 241 QUEEN Street, below Third.

THOMAS J. LYONS,
JOHN S. MYERS

6 1

342 SOUTH STREET, M. D'ANCONA pays the highest price for Ladies and Gents' cast-off Clothing. No. 342 SOUTH Street, below Fourth. 6 6m

FINANCIAL.

$6,000,000

SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST-CLASS

First Morgage Bonds.

THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY has authorized us to sell their First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Thirty year Bonds. The whole amount is $6,000,000, Coupons, payable on the first days of JANUARY and JULY of each year, in New York.

Before consenting to this Agency, we have made a careful examination of the merits of these Bonds, by sending William Minor Roberts, and others, to report upon the condition and prospects of the Railroad. Their report is on file at our office, and is highly satisfactory. We do not hesitate to recommend these Bonds as being a first class security, and a most safe and judicious investment.

The proceeds of these bonds will be used in extending a Road (already complete 170 miles into North Missouri) to the Iowa State line, where it is to connect with the railroads of Iowa; and to also extend it westward to the junction with the Pacific Railroad (at Leavenworth), and other roads leading up the Missouri River, so that this mortgage of $6,000,000 will cover a completed and well-stocked Road of 389 miles in length, costing at least $16,000,000, with a net annual revenue after the first year, of over $1,800,000 or a sum nearly four times beyond the amount needed to pay the interest on these Bonds. The income of the Road will, of course, increase every year.

The Railroad connects the great city of St. Louis with its two hundred thousand inhabitants, not only with the richest portions of Missouri, but with the States of Kansas and Iowa, and the great Pacific Railroads.

To the first applicants we are prepared to sell FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, at the low rate of EIGHTY CENTS, desiring to obtain a better price for the remainder. This will yield about 9 per cent income, and add 20 per cent. to principal at maturity.

Any further inquiries will be answered at our office

JAY COOKE & CO.,
7 16 1m] BANKERS,
No. 114 South THIRD Street.

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No. 114 South THIRD Street,

BANKERS

AND

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

U. S. 6s OF 1881.
5-20s, OLD AND NEW.
10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
7-30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES. 8 7 2m

UNITED STATES 5-20s.

Holders of Five-Twenties of 1862 would do well to avail themselves of the present foreign demand, and exchange them for the new and more desirable

FIVE-TWENTIES OF 1864 and 1865.

At present they will obtain about Two Per Cent. profit by the Exchange.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
8 4 6trp] No. 114 South THIRD Street.

U. S. SECURITIES.

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

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16 S. THIRD ST. PHILADELPHIA. | 3 NASSAU ST. NEW YORK

STOCKS AND GOLD

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION

HERE AND IN NEW YORK. 21

JOHN SAILER. GEORGE STEVENSON.

SAILER & STEVENSON,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 121 S. THIRD Street,

OPPOSITE GIRARD BANK.

GOLD AND SILVER, BANK NOTES, GOVERNMENT BONDS, and COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, bought and sold.

COLLECTIONS promptly made on all accessible points

CITY WARRANTS WANTED. [7 14 stuthlm

STOCKS and LOANS bought and sold on commission.

DAVIES BROTHERS,

No. 225 DOCK STREET,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

BUY AND SELL

UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10-40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31 5

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK HAS REMOVED

During the erection of the new Bank building,

TO

No. 305 CHESNUT STREET

5'20S.—FIVE-TWENTIES.

7'30s—SEVEN-THIRTIES

WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

17 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

PERSONAL.

TO SOLDIERS ENTITLED TO

EXTRA BOUNTY! EXTRA BOUNTY!
EXTRA BOUNTY! EXTRA BOUNTY!

To Soldiers' Widows, Fathers, Mothers, Brothers, Minor Children.

OWENS & CO.

Have collected Claims with greater satisfaction than any firm in the business.

OUR MOTTO IS PROMPTNESS AND ACCURACY.

Bounty Bill just passed gives all soldiers who enlisted for three years since April 19, 1861 and served their full term of service, or were discharged before the expiration of said term of service on account of wounds or other disability incurred in the line of duty, and received one hundred dollars bounty, and no more, are now entitled to an extra bounty of one hundred dollars. Widows, Fathers, Mothers, Brothers, Sisters, and Minor Children of deceased soldiers who enlisted for three years as above and died in the service, or from disease or wounds contracted in the service and line of duty, are entitled to the above extra one hundred dollars.

To be obtained promptly by calling upon

OWENS & CO.,
No. 527 CHESNUT Street,
Second story, front room,
7 31 7t] Opposite State House.

N. B.—Applications by mail promptly attended to.

BOUNTY OF 1866.

ATTENTION, BOYS IN BLUE!

Having two offices in Washington we are well prepared to receive and collect all claims for Extra Bounty now due soldiers. You will consult your interest by calling, as I pledge myself to collect all claims against the United States Government at lower rates and quicker than any other claim agent in this city. No charges made in advance.

I. H. JOSEPH,
8 1 1m] UNION CLAIM AGENCY,
No. 271 South THIRD Street, above Spruce.

BOUNTY.—SOLDIERS WHO SERVED three years and received only $100 bounty can now receive another $ 00. The parents widows and minor children of the same class of soldiers are entitled to $100. Soldiers discharged on account of wounds from three-year regiments are entitled to $100 additional. If discharged for wounds from regiments serving two years or less, $5. The heirs of soldiers serving in regiments organized for two years, or less, can recover $100. Discharged soldiers in the country can forward me their discharges, and heirs of soldiers can write, stating particulars of their cases, and they will have prompt attention. Apply to

JOHN M. POMEROY,
8 2 1m No. 224 S. FOURTH Street.

PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES WHO SERVED three years and did not re-enlist are all entitled to $100 bounty. Also, the heirs of all who died in the service, or were discharged for wounds. I have rolls of the Reserves. Apply to, or address sending discharge,

JOHN M. POMEROY,
No. 224 S. FOURTH Street.
8 2 1m] Formerly Paymaster Pennsylvania Reserves.

BUT IF YOU WANT GOOD TEA, CALL AT WILSON'S old established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

THE FINEST BLACK TEA IN THE UNITED States for sale at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street. Price $1 00 per pound.

OUR $1·00 BLACK TEA IS CONSIDERED by old East Indian merchants and other experienced judges, to be the finest specimen of Tea that has been imported into this country for nearly nineteen years. Address orders to WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

RICH, FRAGRANT DOLLAR TEA, AT WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

FAIR QUALITY BLACK TEA, 80 AND 90 cents, at WILSON'S.

WILSON'S PRICES FOR TEA—60, 80, AND 90 cents, $1, $1·10, $1·25, $1·20, $1 40, $1·50, and $1 60.

20 CENTS.—ROASTED COFFEE, A LITTLE broken, but very good at WILSON'S.

BEST ROASTED COFFEES—20, 30, 35, AND 40 cents, at WILSON'S.

IF YOU ARE UNABLE TO GET GOOD TEA from your grocer, send to WILSON'S.

IF YOU WANT TO TASTE PURE OLD JAVA Coffee 40 cents per pound, send to WILSON'S.

THOSE WHO LOVE GOOD TEA AND ARE able to appreciate it, can obtain it at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street. There is no Tea in New York or Philadelphia that can equal our $1 00 Black.

N. B.—We have no objection to supplying those of our Philadelphia Tea Dealers who buy for cash, with our good Teas with the single exception of our $1·00 Black, as that Tea when sold cannot be replaced for any money. We shall reserve that for our own regular retail trade. It is like throwing pearls before swine to sell such magnificent Teas as that to people who cannot appreciate it. Address

WILSON'S OLD ESTABLISHED
TEA WAREHOUSE,
7 27 1m No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

THE EYE AND EAR.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS,

THROAT, LUNG, AND CHEST DISEASES.

CATARRH AND ASTHMA,

Disordered Functions of

THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

MORBID AFFECTIONS OF THE LIVER,

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T. W. WEEKLY, Esq., U. S. Assessor of the Second District.
T. HARY, Esq., President of the Nineteenth Ward Public Schools.
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Hundreds of other names, all persons who would be careful in conscientious to whom they would permit the indorsement of their names, can be examined at his OFFICE, No. 1031 WALNUT Street.

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